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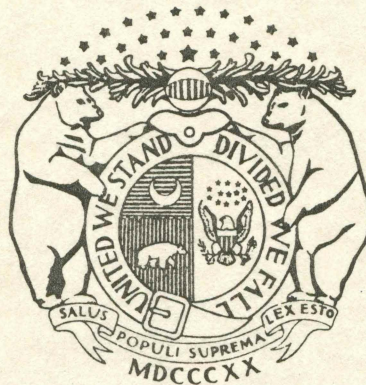
REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

State of Missouri

1 JULY 1982 — 30 JUNE 1983

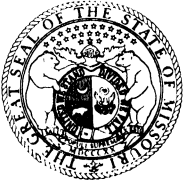


CHARLES M. KIEFNER

MAJOR GENERAL

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD

Office of the Adjutant General

1717 Industrial Drive
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
Phone 314 — 751-2321

December 31, 1983

Honorable Christopher S. Bond
Governor of Missouri
State Capitol
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Dear Governor Bond:

This Annual Report is submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 41.160.6, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1978, for the fiscal year 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983.

The Report reflects the major operations and activities of the Missouri Army and Air National Guard, Air Search and Rescue, State Emergency Management Agency, and the Division of Veterans Affairs.

It is a pleasure to inform you that we are at a state of readiness sufficient to fulfill whatever missions are assigned by the State or Federal Government.

The cooperation of the Executive Branch and the State Legislature, as well as State and Federal Agencies, is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Charles M. Kiefner".

Charles M. Kiefner
Major General, MOARNG
The Adjutant General

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ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF MISSOURI

1820-1829	John O'Fallon
1829-1830	Henry Shurlds
1830-1835	A.J. Williams
1835-1839	Benjamin M. Lisle
1839-1843	James L. Minor
1843-1848	Gustavas A. Parsons
1848-1851	William G. Minor
1851-1851	William A. Roberts
1851-1857	Addison M. Elston
1857-1860	Gustavas A. Parsons
1860-1861	Warwick Hough
1861-1861	George H. Smith
1861-1863	Chester Harding, Jr.
1863-1865	John B. Gray
1865-1869	Samuel P. Simpson
1869-1870	George L. Childress
1870-1871	Isaac F. Shepard
1871-1873	Albert Sigel
1873-1875	John D. Crafton
1875-1877	George C. Bingham
1877-1881	Ewing Y. Mitchell
1881-1885	John B. Waddill
1885-1889	James C. Jamison
1889-1897	Joseph A. Wickham
1897-1901	Morris F. Bell
1901-1905	William T. Dameron
1905-1909	James A. DeArmond
1909-1913	Frank M. Rumbold
1913-1917	John B. O'Meara
1917-1917	Arthur B. Donnelly
1917-1917	James H. McCord
1917-1918	Andrew V. Adams
1918-1921	Harvey C. Clark
1921-1925	William A. Raupp
1925-1927	Frank M. Rumbold
1927-1933	Andrew V. Adams
1933-1936	Harold W. Brown
1936-1937	Claude C. Earp
1937-1941	Lewis R. Means
1941-1945	Clifford W. Gaylord
1945-1951	John A. Harris
1951-1964	Albert D. Sheppard
1964-1973	Laurence B. Adams, Jr.
1973-1977	Charles M. Kiefner
1977-1981	Robert E. Buechler
1981-	Charles M. Kiefner

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

The Office of the Adjutant General is provided for in Article III, Section 46 of the Constitution of the State of Missouri. Chapter 41, Missouri Revised Statutes 1978, gives detailed provisions as to the organization, equipment, regulation, and function of the Office. This office was assigned to the Department of Public Safety by Subsection 10, Section II, Appendix B, Reorganization Act of 1974.

The Adjutant General, who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, is the Military Secretary and Chief of Staff to the Governor and the administrative head of the military establishment of Missouri. He is charged with the supervision of all matters pertaining to the administration, discipline, mobilization, organization and training of the Missouri National Guard (MONG). Further, he is responsible for providing and securing armories and storage facilities, maintaining Federal property, and administering Federal and State funds.

The operation of the MONG is a joint federal-state relationship. Monies to fund the operation of the armories and part of the administration are provided by state appropriations. Additional support in the form of personnel, equipment and training facilities, and in funds for the construction of armories, is provided by the Federal Government.

The Military Council consists of the Adjutant General as president; general officers; the commanders of all brigades, wings, or groups, and any other officer or officers the Adjutant General may deem desirable or necessary, and an officer appointed by the Adjutant General from his office to act as recorder without vote. The Senior United States Army and United States Air Force advisors, the comptroller of the state military forces, and the United States Property and Fiscal Officer are ex officio members without vote.

The Military Council acts in an advisory capacity to the commander-in-chief. All appropriations made for military purposes are apportioned and expended by the council.

The MONG is available for national emergencies and to the governor for state emergency duty. When on state emergency duty the salaries and operation expenses are paid by the state.

Major General Charles M. Kiefner was appointed Adjutant General on 19 January 1981.

MISSION OF THE MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD

As provided for under the provisions of the National Defense Act, units of the MONG, both Army and Air, have a dual mission. The State mission is to provide military organizations trained and equipped to function when necessary in the protection of life and property, and in the preservation of peace, order, and the public safety. As Reserve Components of the Army and Air Force of the United States, the Federal mission is to provide trained and qualified individuals available for Federal service in time of war or national emergency, or at such other times as the national security may require augmentation of the United States Armed Forces.

PRIMARY STAFF OFFICERS

Brigadier General Frank C. Crooks
Assistant Adjutant General-Air

Colonel John K. Taylor
State Maintenance Officer

Colonel Robert A. Morgan
Chief of Staff, MOARNG

Colonel Waylen E. Jobe
AVCRAD Supervisor

Colonel Robert L. Gooderl
U.S. Property & Fiscal Officer

Colonel William A. Treu
Executive Support Staff Officer-Air

Colonel Beverly J. Wolf
G1

Colonel (Ret) Jess J. Henson
Public Affairs Officer

Colonel Benjamin F. Dennison
G3

Captain Ronald L. Benward
Equal Employment Officer

Colonel Willard L. Bean
State Army Aviation Officer

Captain Dennis L. Cruts
Financial Manager (State)

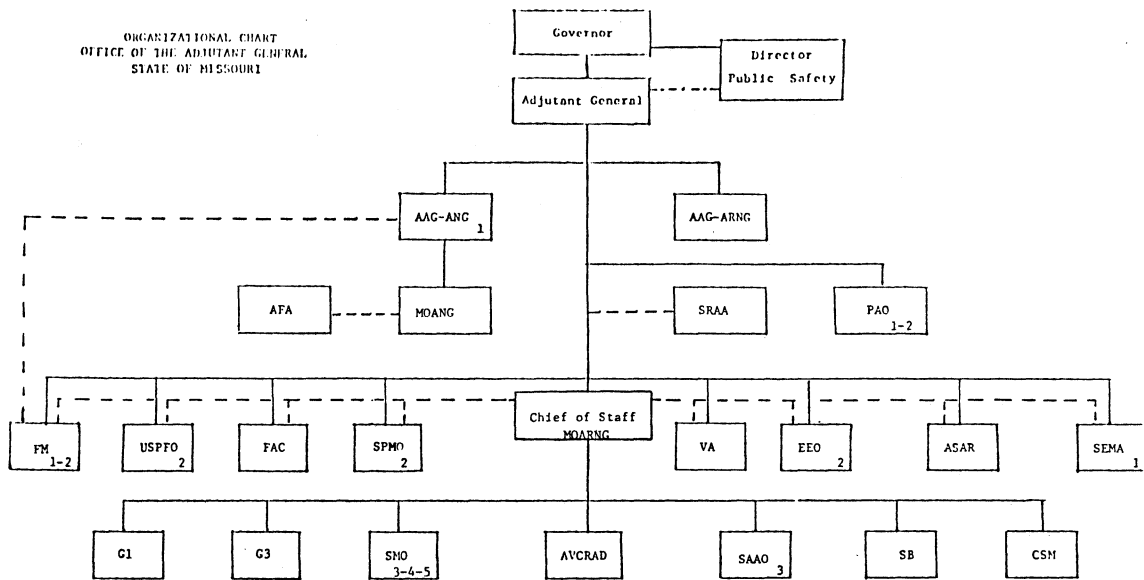
Colonel Harry K. Neal
Support Personnel Management Officer

Chief Warrant Officer George P. White
Safety Manager

Colonel Robert E. Smith
Construction/Facilities Officer

Command Sergeant Major Joseph J. Kremer
State Command Sergeant Major

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
STATE OF MISSOURI



— COMMAND
- - - COORDINATION
- . - EXECUTIVE COORDINATION

1. State Funded Position.
2. Dual Function (Army-Air).
3. Provides General and/or Technical Guidance to Commanders.
4. Exercises General and/or Technical Supervision of OHS and UTES.
5. Supervises Operation of CSMS.

AAG-ANG	Assistant Adjutant General-Air National Guard
AAG-ARNG	Assistant Adjutant General-Army National Guard
AFA	Air Force Advisors
ASAR	Air Search and Rescue
AVCRAD	Aviation Classification & Repair Activity Depot
FM	Financial Manager, State
CSM	Command Sergeant Major
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity Office
FAC	Construction & Facilities Office
G1	Military Personnel Officer
G3	Plans, Operations & Training Officer
MOANG	Missouri Air National Guard
MOARNG	Missouri Army National Guard
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
SAAO	State Army Aviation Officer
SB	Safety Branch
SMO	State Maintenance Officer
SPMO	Support Personnel Management Officer
SRAA	Senior Army Advisor
USPFO	U.S. Property & Fiscal Officer
VA	Division of Veterans Affairs

AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE

This office was created within the military division of the executive department, Office of the Adjutant General, by the Missouri Legislature in 1979. (1980 Cumulative Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, 1978, Volume 1.) The commander of the Civil Air Patrol, Missouri Wing, is the ex officio head of the office.

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

In 1967 the 74th General Assembly provided for the merger of Civil Defense and the Adjutant General's Office and changed the name of the office from Division of Civil Defense to "Disaster Planning and Operations Office."

During the 1982 legislative session, 81st General Assembly, the office name was changed to "State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)," to be effective August 14, 1982.

SEMA is responsible for developing a state-wide emergency preparedness capability which will make the maximum use of resources and minimize casualties and damage caused by natural and manmade disasters. Emergency Preparedness or Emergency Management, is a joint responsibility of federal, state and local government.

The county and city directors of emergency management or emergency preparedness, are appointed by the executive officer of the local political subdivision. SEMA provides guidance and assistance to the local organizations, but does not have or exercise command or control over their activities.

While approximately 90% of the local directors in Missouri are volunteers, several large communities have full-time paid employees. Others are employed on a part-time basis.

SEMA coordinates emergency activities between state agencies, local governments, and the federal government. A State Emergency Operations Plan assigns responsibilities for actions to be taken by appropriate state agencies and departments in the event of a disaster or emergency.

PLANS AND OPERATIONS. During FY83 Missouri experienced a series of emergencies and incidents far in excess of the number of like incidents which occurred during equivalent periods in the decade just past. The array of incidents included landslides, dam failures, heat emergencies, flash and progressive flooding, severe thunder and wind storms, tornadoes, hazardous materials accidents and spills, and even tremors from earthquakes which occurred in neighboring states.

In most instances damages and losses were fairly well localized, and while the personal losses and suffering was keenly felt by the victims of the rogue weather, most incidents were too widely diffused, or sharply localized to be eligible under the programs of Federal Public Law 93-288.

Representative of the FY 83 incidents are: Flooding in Licking, Texas County, in June; in Marthasville, Warren County in July; severe flooding in Des Peres in August; a severe damaging thunderstorm in Sedalia in August. None of these incidents qualified for federal assistance.

The 44 Northern Missouri counties suffered in a continuous series of floods and storms, from April through September. A Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster was applied for for the 17 most severely stricken counties but was denied.

In late August, exceptionally heavy rains caused severe flooding in the four Kansas City metropolitan area counties. A Presidential Declaration was requested; Cass, Clay and Jackson counties were approved for the Individual and Family Grant (IFG) programs; Cass and Jackson only for public assistance and Small Business Administration (SBA) programs were available.

In early December and all through the month, including Christmas Day, torrential rains caused severe and unexpected flooding in eastern and southern Missouri with more than 40 counties being affected. A Presidential Declaration was requested and 15 counties were approved for the IFG programs, seven counties and six cities were eventually approved for public assistance. SBA support was available. The agricultural community losses were insufficient for a USDA Secretarial Determination. In early April 1983, Eastern Missouri was again subject to heavy rains and severe flooding which did not qualify for federal assistance.

In late April through early May, the rains continued without abatement, again causing severe statewide flooding. Springfield and Republic were struck by tornadoes, but failed to qualify for federal aid even though the damage was concentrated and losses high. Fifteen counties were flooded enough to warrant inspection and damage estimates; four counties and one city qualified for consideration for federal assistance (no decision as yet).

During FY 83, the SEMA State Emergency Operations Plan continued to be updated and expanded, and the State EOC SOP was updated and readied for distribution. A State Individual and Family Grant Program (IFG) plan was completed and utilized immediately after publication for victims of the August 1982 and December 1982 flood disasters. Several community plans were updated and other Emergency Management Administration Expense Program jurisdictions completed or updated their plans. Local level EOC and warning planning was also initiated in eligible political subdivisions.

Several county courts and city councils were visited to stimulate their participation in local emergency preparedness. Several jurisdictions conducted emergency preparedness exercises and planning is in the final stages for the 10-mile emergency planning zone around the Callaway Nuclear Plant. SEMA personnel participated in simulated nuclear accident exercises at the Cooper Nuclear Station, Brownsville, Nebraska, across the Missouri River from Atchison County, Missouri. Initial exercises are anticipated for the Callaway Nuclear Plan by the end of FY 83.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IMPROVEMENT GRANT. During the past year, three main areas were selected for development. These three main areas are:

- (1) Revision of the Missouri Comprehensive Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Relief Plan. This plan is still on the agenda to be updated and revised, and it is expected to be done in Fiscal Year 1984. Work could not be accomplished on this plan as projected for Fiscal Year 1983 because of man hour commitments for the two Presidentially Declared flood disasters.
- (2) Individual Assistance Programs. The Individual and Family Grant Plan was completed and printed as proposed and was activated twice during the year. It proved to be most beneficial and a completely workable document.

In addition, the Temporary Housing Plan has been written and is presently in the approval process. The intent of this document is to complement the Individual and Family Grant Program by providing a means for the State to administer temporary housing assistance after a Presidentially declared disaster.

- (3) Dam Safety. This document has been revised and printed as was proposed for this Fiscal Year, 1983.

In addition, various other projects were accomplished as requested.

TRAINING AND INFORMATION. The training efforts of SEMA are directed toward providing informational as well as specific skills, training to local emergency management directors, their staff, and local elected officials.

Student expenses for most of the training programs are paid by SEMA with funds provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Student expense reimbursement level was restored to 100% in October of 1982 after being reduced to 75% in October of 1981.

Training conducted by SEMA included three Basic Emergency Management Seminars held in Jefferson City with 117 persons attending. These three day seminars provide essential emergency management program information to local government personnel.

Two special topic Advanced Emergency Management Workshops were conducted. Both were held in Jefferson City with a total of 213 local government personnel attending. One of the workshops was conducted in conjunction with the fall 1982 meeting of the Missouri Emergency Preparedness Association. The three day workshop focused on earthquake planning and response. The other three day special topic seminar focused on emergency communications and warning and included exhibits of state of the art communication and warning devices as well as display of mobile emergency communication vans from various jurisdictions throughout the state.

Ten public officials conferences were held for elected officials throughout the state. These four hour conferences were held in Jefferson City, Springfield, Willow Springs, Malden, Rolla, St. Louis, Columbia, Kirksville, Bethany, and Kansas City. The conferences targeted newly elected officials to advise them of emergency management goals. Officials attending, collectively, numbered 434.

Two Radiological Defense Officer (RDO) Refresher Courses were conducted, one in Kansas City and the other in St. Louis. The 75 participants in these courses were renewing skills learned in a week long RDO course completed several years ago, as well as receiving a briefing on changes in federal and state guidelines for Radiological Defense systems development.

Nine Radiological Monitoring Courses (6 hours) were conducted in the state utilizing cadre developed by SEMA in Fiscal Year 1982. Monitoring courses were conducted in Joplin, Neosho, Springfield, Vandalia, Poplar Bluff, Columbia, Shell Knob, Monett and Nevada.

Other emergency management training courses were conducted in cooperation with the regional support contract staff of Region VII of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Kansas City. These courses included a three day Shelter Management Instructor Workshop, held in Joplin with 17 Missourians attending; two one-week Career Development, Phase I courses with a total of 19 Missourians attending; a one-week Career Development, Phase II with 11 Missourians attending; and a Flood Hazard Mitigation Workshop in Sikeston with 23 attending. Also conducted jointly by FEMA and SEMA was a Radiological Defense Officer Train-the-Trainer Course in Jefferson City with 17 attending, and a Crisis Relocation Exercise Design Course in Kansas City with 19 Missourians in attendance.

Film loan requests handled by SEMA numbered approximately 1,200. These emergency preparedness films are provided to local emergency management directors for use in training and information activities. Emergency preparedness films are also loaned to schools throughout the state.

PUBLIC INFORMATION. The public information program is designed to inform Missouri's citizens regarding the work of SEMA. News releases as required, interviews with media representatives, and public appearances help to communicate SEMA's programs and goals.

Using federal funds, an earthquake information brochure, based on the New Madrid Fault's potential for destruction, has been produced, and will be distributed to the eleven states subject to damage from a severe seismic event originating in the New Madrid Fault.

Every year since 1974, the Governor has proclaimed March as Disaster Preparedness Month. Similar proclamations supplied by the public information officer, are signed each year by local mayors and presiding judges. During the month, the National Weather Service, together with SEMA, and emergency preparedness directors across Missouri, conduct a state-wide test of Missouri's warning capabilities. Kansas and Illinois participate in the test.

Publicity generated by Disaster Preparedness Month and the tornado warning test reaches an estimated three million newspaper readers. Television stations frequently do on-the-scene coverage of the test.

SEMA publishes a bi-monthly newsletter. It contains news of activities of local emergency preparedness directors, information about state and federal programs, and word about ideas and products in the emergency field. The circulation is about 1,200, including local emergency preparedness directors, public officials, elected state officials, and state agencies.

RADIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE. The Radiological Systems Maintenance (RSM) Program began operations in 1966. This is a 100% federally funded program under a contract between this office and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The funding for this contract year is \$71,491 with no cost to the state.

The program provides for the inspection, maintenance, and calibration of some 44,000 radiological detection and measuring instruments in order to maintain their operational readiness and mission reliability. They are located in public fallout shelters, monitoring stations, schools, and state and federal installations throughout Missouri. The instruments and equipment have been granted to the state for radiological protection. At the present time, instruments are inspected, repaired when necessary, calibrated every two to four years, and new batteries placed with the instruments to insure operational readiness at all times.

RSM also supports training by providing instruments, radioactive source sets, and other materials as needed. Members of RSM are available to assist as instructors when necessary. The RSM section controls and maintains records on all radioactive source sets used for training that are on loan to the state.

RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (RADEF). This office is responsible for establishing and maintaining a state-wide system to detect, measure, analyze, and report radiation resulting from a nuclear detonation or other nuclear incident/accident in order to protect the populace from excessive exposure to nuclear radiation.

The present radiological system consists of approximately 1,475 fixed monitoring stations located throughout the state. These stations are equipped with radiation detection and measuring devices and a packet containing Standing Operating Procedures. Each station has two or more trained monitors assigned. There are about 4,000 radiological monitors currently trained.

We have established 12 Aerial Radiological Monitoring Stations located at West Plains, Springfield, Joplin, Kennett, Poplar Bluff, Fenton, St. Louis County, St. Charles, Hannibal, Jefferson City, Sedalia, and Kansas City.

The Missouri Nuclear Emergency Assistance Plan (MoNEAP) was developed in order to provide technical advice and assistance to local authorities

involved with a radiological emergency such as a transportation or laboratory spill. MoNEAP directs the activities of a 45 person team of nuclear engineers, physicists and health physicists, known as the Missouri Nuclear Emergency Team (MoNET). These qualified experts in radiation safety are volunteers from industry, state agencies, and the academic community.

Another plan, known as the Interim Nuclear Accident Plan, was developed to specifically address radiological problems involving accidents at fixed nuclear facilities such as nuclear power plants. This plan is in accordance with federal guidelines contained within NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1 and requires evaluation for adequacy by both the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

NUCLEAR CIVIL PROTECTION PLANNING. This program, provided through a Federal-State Contract, is funded 100% by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and is under the supervision of the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA).

The Nuclear Civil Protection (NCP) Program provides assistance to local government officials in the development of local emergency operations plans. These plans consist of two options to enhance the chances of survival for the greatest number of people should this country ever be subjected to or threatened by an attack with nuclear weapons.

Although the plans are basically life saving measures from the effects of such an attack, they have an inherent deterrence factor. The ability to save lives and speed recovery serve to make the use of such weapons less attractive to our potential enemies.

The end product in each county is two types of plans. The first is the Community Shelter Plan (CSP). The plan provides for the use of local shelters should an attack be launched with no warning. Although plans of this type had previously been completed for all 114 counties in the state, they are being updated to reflect current capabilities of the local areas. Sixty-four CSP's have been updated since the NCP Program began in 1977. During the last year, eight such plans were completed including the plan for the Kansas City Metro area.

The second type of plan developed is the Crisis Relocation Plan. These Plans provide for the voluntary movement of people during a period of extreme international tension from areas of high risk to direct attack effects to areas of low risk, and providing for their care while in the host areas. To date, fifty-five such plans have been completed, twelve during the last year.

In addition, five of the Crisis Relocation Plans were exercised during the past year. The exercises serve to orientate local officials to the plans and test the workability of various procedures outlined therein.

The following is a summary of FY83 activities: Community Shelter Plans - Lawrence County, Barton County, Dade County, Jasper County, Cass County, Clay County, Dunklin County, and Jackson County. Crisis Relocation Plans -

Dade County, Barton County, Jasper County, Lawrence County, Vernon County, Clay County, Mercer County, Worth County, Andrew County, Dunklin County, and Cass County. Crisis Relocation Exercises - Newton County, Pettis County, Osage County, Benton County, and Nodaway County.

COMMUNICATIONS AND WARNING. SEMA maintains and operates a communications center in the State Emergency Operations Center. This facility serves daily communications needs of our office, the Governor's Office, the Missouri National Guard armories, and other state agencies as required. The following systems provide wireline or radio communications with local and federal agencies:

- (1) National Warning System
- (2) Civil Defense National Voice System
- (3) Civil Defense National Teletypewriter System
- (4) Civil Defense National Radio System
- (5) State Highway Patrol Radio System
- (6) Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System Teletype Terminal (MULES)
- (7) Law Enforcement Point-to-Point Radio System
- (8) Sheriff's Mobile System
- (9) Statewide Mutual Aid Frequency
- (10) State National Guard Single Sideband Net
- (11) Fifth US Army State Area Command Emergency Net
- (12) State Highway Department Radio System
- (13) Emergency Management Administrative Net
- (14) Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
- (15) Citizens Band Radio Service
- (16) Emergency Broadcast System Remote Pickup Unit
- (17) Conservation Commission Radio System
- (18) Communications Recording System
- (19) A telecopier (Fax) to receive pictures and printed documents by telephone lines

Two communications/warning exercises are conducted annually to enhance operational readiness. The exercise, held in early spring each year, is in cooperation with the National Weather Service in preparation for the tornado season.

SEMA also maintains and operates a 14 foot step van as a mobile communications and command center. This unit has seven radio systems, including a radio repeater with telephone interconnect, and a trailer mounted emergency power generator. The mobile center is maintained on a standby basis for dispatch to any disaster site in Missouri. This unit also serves as the relocatable base station for the Cooper Nuclear Plant yearly exercise.

The office assists local communities in establishing communications and warning systems and in obtaining federal funds for one-half the cost of approved projects. Although funds were available for FY 82-83, they were insufficient for the local project requests awaiting funding.

The office also assists the local communities to obtain 50% matching funds from FEMA to develop Emergency Operating Centers (EOC) to minimum

standards, to include direction and control hardware, life support, mobile communications centers and electromagnetic pulse protection for the communications and electrical systems. These Emergency Operating Centers are to serve a day-to-day use and enhance the continuity of government during man-made or natural disasters. One-hundred percent funding is available to assist the commercial radio broadcasters to maintain the primary hardened warning point stations of the State and Area Emergency Broadcast System to insure a dependable public warning and information method.

MAINTENANCE AND SERVICES. In accordance with Public Law 81-920, as amended by Section 201, the purpose of this program is to maintain the emergency management readiness of State and local governments. The Federal Emergency Management Agency provides financial assistance in support of maintaining the operational readiness of alerting and warning systems, emergency communications systems and emergency operating centers. The program provides 50% reimbursement funds to eligible subdivisions for allowable recurring telephone and electric line charges for alerting and warning systems; preventive maintenance, and repair and replacement costs of emergency communications equipment and warning systems and emergency operating center equipment.

In FY 1983, Missouri's 27 participating local subdivisions and SEMA had project applications approved totaling \$62,800.00 federal funds which were matched by State and local funds.

SUPPORTING MATERIALS. As provided by Public Law 81-920, and amended by Section 201, this program provides federal financial assistance to State and local governments to establish and upgrade communications and warning systems capabilities. The Federal Emergency Management Agency reimburses eligible local subdivisions 50% of the cost of such items as outdoor warning systems, Cable TV warning systems, and area-wide communications systems.

During FY 1983, 20 participating local subdivisions had 27 project applications approved for a total of \$159,503.00 federal funds which was matched by local funds in the same amount.

EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTERS. Public Law 81-920, as amended by Section 201, provides federal funding under this program to assist State and local governments to develop Emergency Operating Centers to minimum standards with the capability to direct and control those activities of government which are essential to saving lives, protection of property and restoration of government services during and following a major emergency. The Federal Emergency Management Agency provides 50% reimbursement funds to eligible local subdivisions for allowable costs such as architect/engineer fees for design; life support systems; communications equipment for direction and control; electromagnetic pulse protection; and display equipment for operations room.

In FY 1983, project application for 6 local subdivisions totaling \$210,659.00 federal funds were approved by FEMA which was matched by local funds.

BUDGET. Our office was appropriated \$182,029.00 from general revenue funds for the fiscal period July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1983. These funds were matched with funds from the Federal Emergency Management Assistance Program, together constituting the operating budget of SEMA as follows:

	<u>General Revenue</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Personal Services	\$143,638.00	\$143,638.00	\$287,276.00
Expense & Equipment	<u>38,391.00</u>	<u>38,391.00</u>	<u>76,782.00</u>
	\$182,029.00	\$182,029.00	\$364,058.00

Total federal funds disbursed by this agency during the 1983 Fiscal Year, July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1983, are listed by program:

Emergency Management Assistance Program (EMA)	\$ 815,652.87
Maintenance/Services Program	56,173.23
Disaster Planning Improvement Grant	21,162.32
Nuclear Civil Protection Program	280,710.07
Radiological Systems Maintenance Program	67,144.07
Emergency Management Training Program	93,444.56
Shelter Survey Program	44,007.73
Radiological Defense Program	38,969.81
State Assistance Program (Flood Insurance)	24,150.21
Flood Disaster #579 (Public Assistance)	66,747.72
Flood Disaster #667 (IFG)	1,553,531.26
Flood Disaster #667 (Public Assistance)	440,864.00
Flood Disaster #672 (IFG)	5,950,062.45
Flood Disaster #672 (Public Assistance)	724,184.00
Earthquake Seismic Panel Program	787.48
Supporting Materials Program	201,388.76
Emergency Operating Center Program	<u>345,136.50</u>
	\$10,724,117.04

The figures above do not reflect the grant-required 25% to 50% non-federal outlay by the State and by the local political subdivisions which participate in some programs. When these additional expenditures are considered, funding for Emergency Management Programs in Missouri increased as follows:

	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>State & Local</u>	<u>Total</u>
Emergency Management Assistance	\$ 815,652.87	\$ 815,654.09	\$ 1,631,306.96
Maintenance/Services	56,173.23	56,683.37	112,856.60
Disaster Planning Improvement	21,162.32	10,877.24	32,039.56
Nuclear Civil Protection, Flood Insurance, Shelter Radiological Defense, RSMP, Earthquake Seismic Panel	455,769.37	0	455,769.37
Emergency Management Training	93,444.56	10,136.80	103,581.36

	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>State & Local</u>	<u>Total</u>
Major Disasters (IFG)	\$ 7,503,593.71	\$2,501,197.81	\$10,004,791.52
Supporting Materials	201,388.76	201,388.76	402,777.52
Emergency Operating Centers	345,136.50	345,136.50	690,273.00
Major Disasters (Public Assistance)	<u>1,231,795.72</u>	<u>291,262.00</u>	<u>1,523,057.72</u>
Grant Total	\$10,724,117.04	\$4,232,336.57	\$14,956,453.61

Not all funds expended by local subdivisions are reimbursable since reimbursement from federal funds is available only for specific eligible items. It is, therefore, safe to assume that total expenditures for Emergency Management in Missouri are considerably in excess of the known totals shown.

DIVISION OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

The Missouri Division of Veterans Affairs was assigned to the Office of the Adjutant General, Department of Public Safety, by Executive Order effective September, 1981.

The Division is composed of two programs: Service to Veterans and the Missouri Veterans' Homes.

The Service to Veterans Program is a statewide network of service offices providing information, counsel and assistance to veterans/dependents/survivors in matters relating to benefits earned by virtue of military service.

The program does not duplicate the adjudication process of the Veterans Administration, but does provide on behalf of its clients all necessary evidence and documentation required by the Veterans Administration prior to its award of benefits.

The 56 employees of this program provide assistance to an average of 100,000 clients annually. Veterans Administration funds distributed in Missouri in Fiscal Year (federal) 1982 totaled over 511 million dollars.

The Missouri Veterans' Homes are located in St. James and Mount Vernon. They provide appropriate nursing care to veterans who are unable to support or adequately care for themselves. A limited number of beds are available for spouses, widows and parents of veterans as well. The St. James facility also offers some domiciliary care quarters.

Residents of the homes are provided room, board, medication, therapy, personal care and religious and recreational activities.

Cost of care at the homes is shared by the resident and the Veterans Administration with costs not otherwise covered being borne by the State of Missouri. Residents are charged according to their ability to pay.

Fiscal Year 1983 Expenditures Summary

Administration/Service to Veterans	General Revenue	Home Fund
Personal Services	\$714,695.64	
Expense and Equipment	<u>115,544.53</u>	
Total	\$830,240.17	
St. James Home		
Personal Services	\$376,838.00	\$1,210,586.00
Expense and Equipment	<u>37,170.00</u>	<u>632,603.00</u>
Total	\$414,008.00	\$1,843,189.00
Mount Vernon Home		
Personal Services	\$ 48,197.10	\$ 8,670.85
Expense and Equipment		<u>61,954.06</u>
Total	<u>48,197.10</u>	\$ 70,624.91
Division Totals:		
General Revenue	\$1,292,445.20	
Home Fund	<u>1,913,813.91</u>	
Total	\$3,206,259.11	

Fiscal Year 1983 Significant Events

On April 1, 1983, the Division established its second Veterans' Home in a wing of the Mount Vernon Chest Hospital. The first resident was admitted on May 12, 1983. Total capacity of this facility will be 108 which is expected to be reached by December, 1983.

In June, 1983, ground was broken for the Division's third Veterans' Home in Mexico. This facility is expected to be operational in January, 1985, and will provide care for 150 residents.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE (STATE)

The State Financial Management Office (FIN MGR) administers state appropriated funds for the operation of the Military Division of the Office of the Adjutant General. It is staffed with nine full-time state employees.

General areas of responsibility include: the preparation and submission of the Division's state operating budget, which in FY 83 totaled \$4,955,842; the implementation and maintenance of an accounting system consistent with standards established by the State Auditor and Commissioner of Administration; the procurement and payment of equipment and supply items necessary to support State Guard operations; the control and maintenance of state vehicle fleet; and for the control and audit of state property assigned to the Missouri National Guard, which as of 30 June 1983 has an estimated value in excess of \$989,991.00.

The State Financial Management Office also serves as the personnel office for 260 state employees working under the Adjutant General. This involves the retention of state employment records, payroll processing, the advertisement of State Job Opportunities, coordination of the State Employee Assistance Program, and the processing of Workers Compensation claims for employees.

The pay of personnel and the procurement of supplies during periods of State Active Duty is also a function of this office. In State FY 83, the Missouri National Guard was called to State Active Duty three times to provide assistance to civil authorities. A total of \$110,521 was expended in support of these periods of duty.

During the fiscal year, the Military Division of the Office of the Adjutant General received a state audit for two years ending 30 June 1982. The report received was regarded as highly complimentary to the state operations of the Division as no significant deficiencies were noted in the State Auditor's Management Advisory Report.

The following summarizes FY 83 state appropriations received by account and expenditure for the Military Division of the Office of the Adjutant General. Expenditures include payments up to and including 31 August 1983.

FY 83 STATE APPROPRIATION AND OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

	<u>APPROPRIATION (1)</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>		
Personal Services	\$ 815,094	\$ 780,102
Expense and Equipment	99,635	99,622
<u>FIELD SUPPORT</u>		
Personal Service	\$ 514,801	\$ 495,799
Expense and Equipment	727,139	726,866

FY 83 STATE APPROPRIATION AND OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE SUMMARY (Cont'd)

	<u>APPROPRIATION (1)</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>
<u>OFFICE OF AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE</u>		
Expense and Equipment	\$ 8,730	\$ 4,519
<u>CONTRACT SERVICES</u>		
Personal Services (Federal)	\$2,087,992 (2)	\$1,506,367
Personal Services (State)	267,120	260,413
Expense and Equipment	260,331	259,973
<u>ADJUTANT GENERAL REVOLVING FUND</u>	25,000	24,367
<u>STATE EMERGENCY DUTY</u>		
Personal Service Payments, Equipment Purchase & Repair, Operations	\$ 150,000	\$ 110,521
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$4,955,842</u>	<u>\$4,268,549</u>

- (1) Appropriations were adjusted to reflect amounts of funding available to support Missouri Guard Operational Programs after State funding reductions were imposed.
- (2) State appropriations to support Contract Personal Service does not reflect actual Federal monies received to support the program.

CONSTRUCTION/FACILITIES

The MONG has a joint State-Federal venture, from which Missouri realizes an approximately twenty-to-one return on its investment annually from the Federal Government share of funds allocated for payrolls and commercial expenditures in this State.

Jefferson City is just one of 59 Missouri communities that utilizes more than 480 armories, hangars, maintenance shops, vehicle storage structures, warehouses and other special purpose buildings.

Negotiations continued through 1983 for necessary funding to construct a new 100-person armory in the City of Lebanon. The City has approved a bond issue to provide 25% matching funds along with 75% Federal funds for the construction of this badly needed new facility. In addition, the City of Lebanon has donated a six acre parcel of land for the site.

Jefferson Barracks, located in St. Louis County, adjacent to the Mississippi River, is a complex of 46 buildings and structures located on 135 acres of State owned land leased to the Federal Government and licensed to Missouri for use by the Missouri Army and Air National Guard. In addition to buildings, facilities include 55,263 square yards of roads, 14,300 square yards of parking and approximately 10,000 linear feet of security fencing. This base is home for four Air National Guard (ANG) and seven Army National Guard (ARNG) Units, including vehicle and equipment repair and storage facilities. a multitude of projects to increase available space, improve operating efficiency and reduce utility consumption and preserve these historic structures are underway in both ANG, ARNG and joint use facilities.

Air National Guard Base at Lambert-St. Louis International Airport is located on 24.93 acres of Federally owned land on the south side of Natural Bridge Road, and 23.41 acres of airport land, leased to the Federal Government by the City of St. Louis, all of which is licensed to the State of Missouri for use by the Missouri Air National Guard (ANG). The Real Property consists of seventy facilities. The facilities include thirty-one buildings (312,225 square feet), 53,183 square yards of aircraft parking apron, and 92,624 square yards of roads, sidewalks, and parking lots. The replacement value of the ANG facilities at Lambert is estimated at \$45,315,000. The St. Louis Airport Authority estimated the cost of relocating the ANG facilities at \$450,000,000. Major projects completed in the past twelve months include: the Composite Reserve Forces Operational Training Facility (\$2,471,433), the addition to Jet Fuel/Operational Storage Tank (\$307,207), repair of Deluge System (\$313,201), the Hush House (\$389,056), the Hangar Floor Replacement (\$235,313), the Aircraft Arresting System (\$184,700), and the Runway Distance Markers (\$195,000). Major projects in design include: the Fire Suppression/Alarm System (\$835,700), the Fire Station (\$900,000), the repair to the Aircraft Parking Apron between Hangars 1 and 2 (\$284,000), and the Alternation of Hangar 2 (\$635,000). Lambert-St. Louis International Airport (ANG) is home to sixteen military units with an assigned strength of 1921 individuals. The full time operation is administered by 272 Air Technicians, 34 Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) personnel and 40 Operations and Maintenance (O&M) personnel.

Rosecrans Air National Guard Base is located on 82.15 acres of land located at Rosecrans Memorial Airport, St. Joseph, Missouri (54.15 acres owned by the Department of the Air Force, 28 acres leased from the City). Right-of-way easements total 7.58 acres. Two hundred and seven acres are leased from the City at the airfield for a C-130 Tactical Aerial Drop Zone. Facilities include: 31 buildings (216,714 SF); aviation fuel storage (300,000 gallon capacity); aircraft parking and hangar access taxiways (89,850 SY); roads (23,310 SY); electrical distribution system (12,961 LF); and 38,170 SY of vehicle parking. Total real property value is \$7,983,000. Future construction will include additions to squadron operations (\$900,000), fire station (\$227,000), supply warehouse (\$535,700) and motor vehicle shop (\$760,000), a 7,600 SF dispensary (\$850,000) and a 8,450 SF dining facility (\$875,000). All land and facilities are licensed from the Department of the Air Force to the State of Missouri for Air National Guard purposes at no cost to the State. Rosecrans is the home station of the 139th Tactical Airlift Group consisting of 10 ANG military units which support the C-130 Tactical Airlift mission. The Base is operational six days and four nights a

week and is manned by 169 full-time Federal technicians and 30 State employees. There are 27 Active Guard/Reserve (AGR), two temporary AGR's and the Tactical Center has seven AGR's for a total of 36 AGR's. The annual Federal civilian pay (1982) was \$4,430,968 and Federal military (FY) pay of \$2,953,244 benefits both the local community and the State of Missouri. All costs of the operations are funded by the Federal Government except Operation and Maintenance of the facilities which is funded twenty-five (25) percent (\$126,375 - FY 82) by the State of Missouri, and seventy-five (75) percent (\$366,694 - FY 82) by the Federal Government.

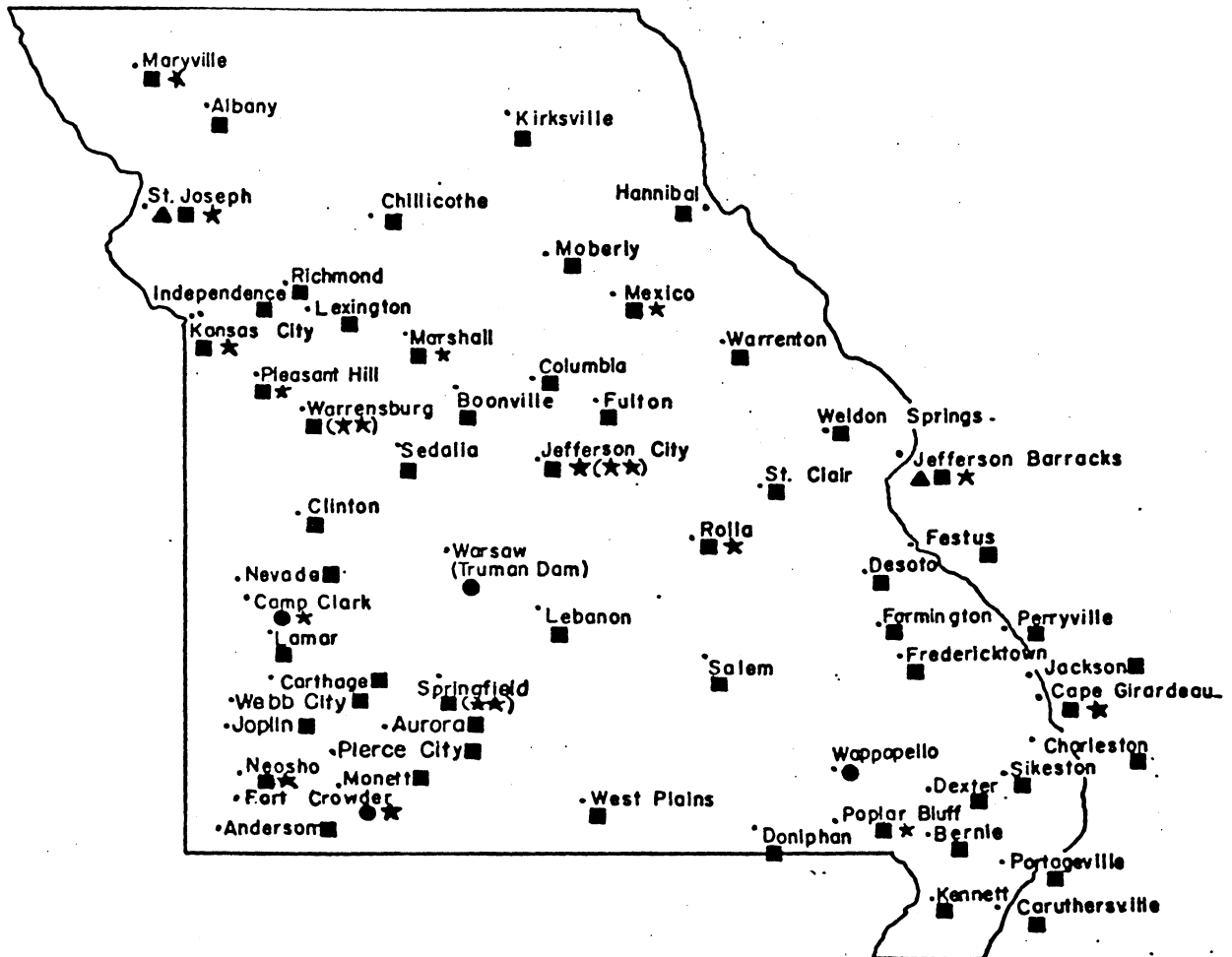
Fort Leonard Wood Air-to-Ground Range (Cannon Range) is located in Pulaski County, Missouri in the southwest corner of Fort Leonard Wood. The Air National Guard has exclusive use of 305 acres and joint use with the Army of a 2,500 acre safety fan. All land is granted by permit from the Army and licensed to the State of Missouri by the Air Force for use by the Missouri Air National Guard. Facilities presently consist of a range control building (1,565 square feet), two observation towers, a helicopter pad (178 square yards), a loading platform, two flag poles, a water well, 35 square yards of sidewalk, and 582 linear feet of security fence. Prime electrical power is provided by Laclede Electric Cooperative by 2 1/2 miles of overhead distribution. The range is operated by seven AGR personnel and is host to nine units from seven states, flying A-7, A-10, F-4, and A-4 (Marine) aircraft, and UH-1 and Cobra helicopter gunships.

Camp Clark is a State operated Training Site located on 1,287 acres of land near Nevada, Missouri. It is comprised of 266 buildings which are used by various types of military units. One-half of the real estate is licensed from the Federal Government and the remaining one-half is owned by the State. The site supported 48,920 training man-days for the period 1 July 1982 through 30 June 1983. Major projects completed this year include the construction of a new 25 meter range, resurfacing six miles of gravel roads, and resurfacing four miles of paved streets in cantonment area. A significant number of maintenance projects were completed on existing facilities and utilities.

Fort Crowder, Neosho, Missouri is an outdoor training site licensed from the Federal Government. This facility is comprised of six buildings located on 4,613 acres. It is also used for specialized National Guard field training exercises.

Missouri World War I Memorial. A bronze statue symbolizing "Victory" is the central feature of this arresting memorial located in Cheppy, France. The memorial's stone setting overlooks a landscaped World War I cemetery in the historic Argonne Forest, where many Missouri soldiers were laid to rest. Up-keep is provided by the American Battle Monuments Commission with funds appropriated by the Missouri Legislature.

NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES



- (**) ARNG MAINT FAC (AVIATION EQPT.)
- * ARNG MAINT FAC (GROUND EQPT.)
- ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FACILITY
- ▲ AIR NATIONAL GUARD FACILITY
- ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING SITE

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Public Affairs Officer is responsible for the administration of the MONG Public Affairs Program. He is the official spokesman for the Guard in matters involving contact with the news media and public. In addition, he is available to provide assistance and guidance to other staff sections of the Adjutant General's Office and all units of the MONG. He provides liaison between the 70th Public Affairs Detachment, MOARNG, and the Adjutant General and acts as the unit's coordinator for providing public affairs support to MONG units during annual training, inactive duty training, and for other unit activities requiring such support. His office is staffed by two full-time State employees.

SUPPORT PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE

This office provides central personnel administration and management services for all ARNG and ANG full-time support personnel.

Military technician personnel are employed under the provisions of Title 32, Section 709, United States Code, and Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) personnel are employed under Title 32, Section 502f, United States Code. There are several types of AGR personnel. AGR-C (Converted Technician position), AGR-FTM (additive unit support positions), Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS), Decentralized Automated Service Support System (DAS 3), Readiness and Full-Time Recruiting and/or Retention Force (FTRF).

The full-time support personnel are categorized as follows:

	<u>MOARNG</u>	<u>MOANG</u>		
Military Technicians	559	493	=	1052
AGR-C (Converted Positions)	90	56	=	146
AGR-FTM	112	20	=	132
Active Component (FTM)	33			33
AGR-Other (SIDPERS, Readiness), DAS 3, etc)	17			17
FTRF	<u>52</u>	<u> </u>		<u>52</u>
TOTAL	863	569		1432

The Support Personnel Management Office (SPMO) is composed of four separate sections with responsibilities in the following major areas.

TECHNICIAN MANAGEMENT OFFICE (TMO). The TMO provides civilian personnel administration for assigned Federal Military Technician personnel (both ARNG and ANG) of the Missouri National Guard. It provides the Adjutant General, his staff, managers and supervisors and the SPMO with technical assistance in all areas of technician personnel administration to include funding and

manpower allocations; develops and administers technician personnel policies and programs and administers legal, regulatory and procedural controls affecting technician personnel. The TMO is composed of two sections which have responsibilities in the following major areas.

Personnel Management. This section is responsible for implementation and operation of the State merit promotion system, employee training and development program, grievances and appeals, classification and appeals, technician recruitment and placement, permanent changes of station allowances, incentive awards program, and plans for and implements reduction-in-force procedures when required.

Employee Services. Maintains central library of publications relating to technician personnel administration; processes personnel actions and initiates actions on step increases, performance appraisals, retirements and other actions; advises employees and supervisors of employee benefits such as insurance, leave, retirement, death and disability; and establishes and maintains personnel records and files for all military technician personnel.

LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS. The primary purpose of the Labor Management Relations Branch is to provide comprehensive labor relations services within the State in contract negotiations, contract administration, and administrative proceedings. Functions in the area of contract negotiations include consulting with all levels of management to develop agency policies on and positions for negotiations, and provide advice on developing management proposals and strategies, as well as determining when union proposals may be non-negotiable under federal laws. The area of contract administration entails advising management on the daily administration of the collective bargaining agreement, interpreting the intent of the contractual language, attempting to resolve problems that arise over application of contract provisions, and meeting with union representatives during the life of the contract to negotiate the impact of new programs and policies. Responsibilities under administrative proceedings involve developing and representing the State's position in proceedings such as unfair practice charges and complaints, adverse actions, grievance proceedings and arbitration. The National Association of Government Employees is the exclusive representative for technicians in the bargaining unit, with three Locals of the Air National Guard and one Local covering Army National Guard technicians throughout the State. The current Labor Relations Agreement was automatically renewed during November 1982 for another three-year period.

MILITARY DUTY MANAGEMENT. Assists SPMO, managers, and supervisors in implementation and operation of the AGR program. Publishes position announcements and assists in the recruitment and appointment of personnel into the AGR program. Briefs AGR personnel regarding benefits, entitlements, and responsibilities. Assists AGR members in areas of PCS, pay, leave, TDY travel, insurance, and issuance of orders, identification cards, and discharge forms upon release from AGR Program.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY OFFICE. The purpose of this section is to develop and execute plans and programs for full-time personnel in the areas of Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action, Equal Employment Opportunity, Discrimination Investigations, and EEO Training Programs including Sexual Harassment.

THE UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICER

The United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO) is an officer of the Missouri National Guard nominated by the Governor and ordered to Active Duty by the President of the United States. He is responsible for the safe-keeping and proper disposition of Federal property issued to the State of Missouri and the accounting for Federal funds received for use by the Missouri National Guard.

The Office of the USPFO is divided into six Divisions: Administrative, Comptroller, Data Processing, Audit and Internal Review, Logistics, and Purchasing and Contracting.

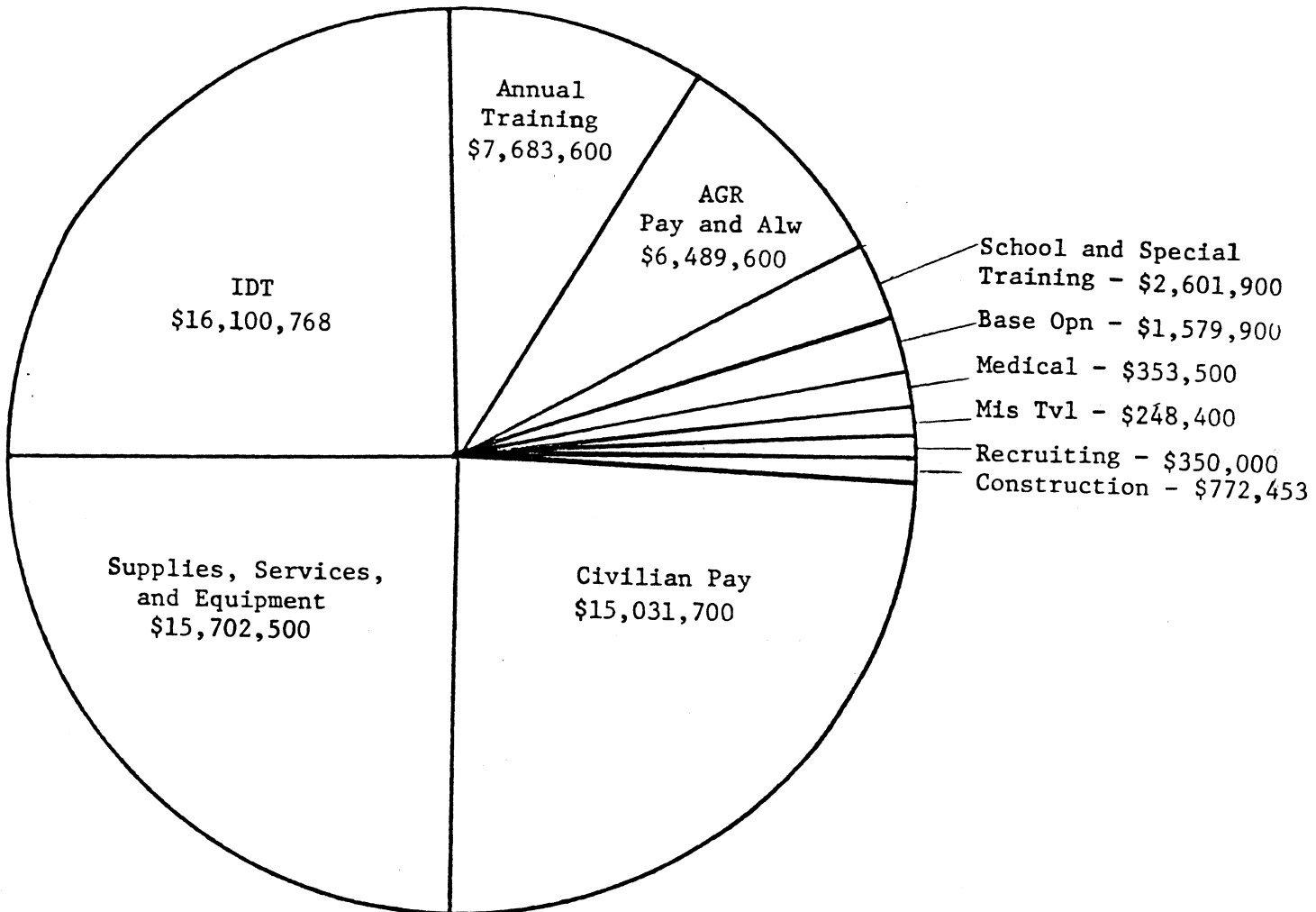
The USPFO is authorized a staff of 89 Technicians (Federal) for the operation of his office

Federal funds allotted to the USPFO, including Army National Guard units, during Fiscal Year 1983 were as indicated below:

<u>ARMY NATIONAL GUARD</u>	<u>1983</u>
Annual Training Pay, Allowances, & Travel	\$ 7,683,600
Inactive Duty Pay, Travel, Rations	16,100,768
Civilian Pay and School Training	15,031,700
AGR Pay and Allowances	6,489,600
Supplies, Services, and Equipment	15,702,500
School Training	1,480,000
Special Training	1,121,900
Base Operations	1,579,900
Medical Support and Disability	353,500
Travel (Other than AT and IDT)	248,400
Recruiting Expenses	350,000
Construction Contracts	772,453
	<hr/>
TOTAL ARNG	\$ 66,914,321

<u>MATERIEL</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
Special Purpose Equipment (Weapons, Construction Equipment, Signal/ Electronics, and Miscellaneous)	296,423	\$ 60,064,906
Aircraft	63	40,175,601
Wheeled Vehicles	2,863	72,825,593
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	299,356	173,066,100

MISSOURI ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
1983 BUDGET



\$ 66,914,321

STATE AWARDS

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL. This Medal is the highest honor awarded by the State of Missouri. It may be awarded for valor or merit.

CONSPICUOUS SERVICE MEDAL. The second highest honor awarded by the State. It may be awarded to Guardmembers and civilians.

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD COMMENDATION RIBBON. It is authorized to provide tangible evidence of public recognition for highly commendable service. The act or achievement must be such that it clearly places the candidate above his peers. A bronze oak-leaf cluster will be presented for second or succeeding awards of the Ribbon. A silver oak-leaf cluster may be worn in lieu of five bronze oak-leaf clusters.

NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES SERVICE RIBBON. This ribbon with clasp has been awarded to those persons ordered to active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States during the period 1 September 1961 through 31 August 1962.

STATE EMERGENCY DUTY SERVICE RIBBON. Awarded to members of the MONG ordered to State active duty in time of emergency by the Governor to uphold the law and preserve order, protect lives and property, assist civil authorities and for the aid and relief of civilians in disaster. This award shall apply to State service rendered on or after 1 January 1968. A silver star attachment may be worn in lieu of five bronze stars.

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION. For presentation to MONG members who should be recognized upon separation from the Guard but who do not qualify for presentation of a higher award.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE. This Certificate, designed by the National Guard Bureau, is for issue to individuals upon their retirement or transfer from the Army or Air National Guard in recognition of more than 20 years of honorable or faithful service in the Armed Forces of the United States at least 10 of which were in the Army or Air National Guard.

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD SERVICE RIBBON (Five Years). Awarded to persons who have completed five years of honorable service in the MONG on or after 20 May 1971.

LONG SERVICE RIBBON. Awarded to persons of the MONG who have served honorably for at least 10 years in the MONG. This service does not have to be continuous and service rendered in any of the Armed Forces of the United States as a result of, or in connection with, membership in the MONG shall be considered as a part of such service. A Hawthorn Cluster, to conform to the official floral emblem of this state, to be worn on the ribbon shall be awarded as follows: a bronze cluster for 25 years service, a silver cluster for 30 years service, and a gold cluster for 35 years service or more.

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD ACTIVE DUTY BASIC TRAINING SERVICE RIBBON AND CERTIFICATE. The Ribbon and Certificate are designed to recognize members of

the MONG who have honorably and successfully completed an active duty basic training course while a member of the MONG. These awards may be presented to all trainees after honorable and successful completion of active duty basic training and award of a primary MOS/AFSC.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, MILITARY. This Certificate is to recognize periods of faithful service, acts or achievements of good public and community relations, in the interest and support of the MONG.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, CIVILIAN. To recognize the contributions made to the MONG by individual citizens, groups of citizens, organizations, companies, corporations, or other industrial related groups. This also includes community support of a local unit and public service support by a local industry.

MISSOURI RESERVE MILITARY FORCE

The mission of the Missouri State Guard (MSG), a short title, is to supplement the MONG when necessary or replace the Guard when it is not available. Authorized by Chapter 41, Revised Statutes of Missouri.

MISSOURI ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

G1 DIVISION

The G1 Division is comprised of the Military Personnel Branch (Officer and Enlisted), Recruiting and Retention Branch, Administrative Services Branch, SIDPERS Branch, Records and Archives Branch, Publications Section, Reproduction Section, Mail Distribution System, and Orders Section.

Military Personnel Branch. The Military Personnel Branch is responsible for administration and management of personnel assigned to the MOARNG and for keeping the Adjutant General informed on matters pertaining to military personnel management. Recommendations for personnel policies and preparation of directives, applicable to the MOARNG, are formulated by this Branch in accordance with the Missouri Military Code, National Guard Regulations, and Department of the Army Regulations. This branch supervises and administers personnel actions including enlistments, appointments, transfers, promotions, reductions, separations, classification, and maintenance of personnel records of MOARNG personnel. A roster of AG-201 military personnel record files is maintained to include complete records of service of enlistment and appointment of commissioned officers and warrant officers.

MOARNG STRENGTH 30 JUNE 1983

	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Officer	663	630	25	655
Warrant Officer	231	213	2	215
Enlisted	<u>8,232</u>	<u>7,317</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>7,636</u>
Total	9,126	8,160	346	8,506

All officers and enlisted personnel (Guardsmen and Guardswomen) are trained to be Combat Ready to serve with the Active Army. They are assigned to the following branches:

Adjutant General's Corps
Air Defense Artillery
Armor
Army Medical Specialist Corps
Army Nurse Corps
Chaplain Corps

Medical Corps
Medical Service Corps
Military Intelligence
Military Police Corps
Ordnance Corps
Quartermaster Corps

Chemical Corps
Corps of Engineers
Dental Corps
Field Artillery

Signal Corps
Staff Specialist
Transportation Corps

Officer Branch. The Officer Branch (G1-O) is responsible for Officer Personnel Actions, Maintenance of their Personnel Files, and the Officer Personnel Management System. During this reporting period there were 113 officer/warrant officer appointments and 102 separations.

Enlisted Branch. The Enlisted Branch (G1-E) is responsible for Enlisted Personnel Actions, Maintenance of their Personnel Files, Enlisted Casualty Reports, Command Sergeant Major Programs, Enlisted Qualitative Retention Program, Processing Requests for Initial Active Duty Training (REP-63), Preparation of Annual Report of Screening, Preparation of Training and Readiness Status and Unsatisfactory Participation Reports. During the period of this report, this Branch processed 2,108 enlistments; 801 extensions of enlistments; 1,843 losses; and ordered 1,088 non-prior service enlistees to active duty for training in a Federal status.

The objective of the Army National Guard/Selective Reserve Incentive Program is to increase enlistments, improve retention and provide for force stability through reduced attrition and longer terms of service by offering various incentives. The Army National Guard is authorized to pay five types of Federal bonuses to guardmembers who qualify: the enlistment cash bonus, the enlistment education assistance bonus, the reenlistment/extension bonus (3 year and 6 year), the affiliation bonus, and the Inactive Army National Guard bonus. The following represents the total number of guardmembers who received each type of bonus during the period 1 July 1982 through 30 June 1983:

Enlistment Bonus	406
Education Assistance	43
Reenlistment/Extension Bonus (6 year)	365
Reenlistment/Extension Bonus (3 year)	102
Affiliation Bonus	32

Recruiting and Retention Branch. The Recruiting and Retention Branch was organized in August 1971 and is under the staff supervision of G1 with the Recruiting and Retention Manager (RRM) in charge of daily operations.

The RRM is the principal advisor to the Adjutant General on MOARNG recruiting and retention matters, to include administering programs as specified by the Department of the Army, the National Guard Bureau, and the Adjutant General. He is also responsible for the formulation, planning, coordination, and operation of the MOARNG recruiting and retention programs.

He formulates recruiting and retention procedures and policies and provides written guidance to commanders and recruiting personnel on matters effecting recruitment.

He has general technical supervision of over 52 full time employees and three M-Day guardsmen.

In order to accomplish his primary mission he is tasked with subordinate functions. These include: Budget funding, result trends, forecasting, statistical analysis, cost analysis, management analysis, research and market analysis, program evaluations, establishment of goals and objectives, long range planning, advertising, training, awards to include Referral Awards Program, applicant processing, special events, and dealing with active armed forces counterparts. As a result of the Branch's efforts, the overall strength of the MOARNG has increased from 91.1 percent to 93.2 percent of authorized strength in June 1983. This represents a gain of 2.1 percent, or an increase in strength of 157 personnel, during the past State Fiscal Year. The current strength is 8506 officers and enlisted.

With a continuing well rounded Recruiting Program, and the implementation of a positive State Retention Program, the strength of the MOARNG is expected to exceed 100 percent by 31 December 1983.

Records and Archives Branch. The Records and Archives Branch, under authority of Section 41.170, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1978, is responsible for the compilation and maintenance of military records of service dating from the War of 1812. The Branch has in its holdings records for service verification which cannot be obtained from any other source. A copy of the record of service may be obtained by the veteran or his lineal descendant without charge.

During the period 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983, this Branch:

- a. Received and alphabetically filed approximately 8,560 Armed Forces Reports of Separation, DD Form 214.
- b. Replied to genealogical inquiries with approximately 2,500 letters.
- c. Furnished service documents to verify service to many hundreds of other requestors.
- d. Assisted 230 visitors who were seeking their ancestor's records.
- e. Updated the archival holdings by the addition of Civil War casualties' burial places.
- f. Assisted 22 Guardsmen in completing their application for retired pay.
- g. Processed over 100 applications to the National Guard Bureau for verification of 20 year retirement eligibility.
- h. Advised those receiving retirement eligibility verification of their authorization to participate in the Survivor Benefit Plan.

i. Provided information and assistance to a number of requests from widows of Guardsmen in applying for survivor benefits.

j. Furnished casualty listing of World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam to those counties and agencies desiring this information for memorialization purposes.

k. Continued microfilming the National Guard discharged personnel files and other record sources, until put under restraint to hold records two years before filming. This restraint was imposed by the Secretary of State Records Management and Archives, who do this filming for the State agencies.

l. Processed 2,300 National Guard discharged personnel records preparatory to being filmed. The next records to be microfilmed under the restraint order will be in December 1983.

m. Cooperated with the Department of Social Services in their screening of the military records of service to identify veterans. This screening resulted in the identifying of a number of veterans as eligible for federal benefits who are not presently receiving same.

n. Processed and issued the following awards during the year:

Army Meritorious Service Medal	12
Army Commendation Medal	12
Army Achievement Medal	59
Missouri Meritorious Service Medal	16
Missouri Conspicuous Service Medal	8
Missouri National Guard Commendation Ribbon	416
35 Year Long Service Hawthorn Cluster (Gold).	32
30 Year Long Service Hawthorn Cluster (Silver).	57
25 Year Long Service Hawthorn Cluster (Bronze).	274
20 Year Long Service Ribbon	326
15 Year Long Service Ribbon	255
10 Year Long Service Ribbon	482

SIDPERS (Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (Interface Branch) (SIB). SIB is an integral part of the G1 Division which has the primary task of maintaining data contained in the automated personnel system and providing this data to users in the form of management information reports and summaries. It came into existence on 1 July 1981.

The SIB consists of two sections: SIB Headquarters and the Personnel Reporting System Section.

SIB Headquarters is responsible for the day to day operation of the SIDPERS Interface Branch, providing administrative support to the Personnel Reporting System Section and validation of all incoming personnel data contained in the Personnel Reporting System Data Base.

The Personnel Reporting System Section is responsible for reviewing personnel transactions for accuracy and completeness, data entry and maintenance

of the Personnel Reporting System Data Base.

The SIB consists of seven personnel: One SIB Chief (O3 position), one Personnel Sergeant (E7 position), three Data Analysts (1-E8, 1-E7, and 1-E6 positions), one Civil Service Technician (GS6 position), and one state employee.

The Personnel Reporting System Section processed over 30,000 personnel transactions during the period 1 July 1982 through 30 June 1983.

The SIB is also responsible for administering the Drill Attendance Monitoring and Procedures Report (DAMPRE). DAMPRE combines personnel, financial, and training data into a series of reports which show drill attendance (by individual and statistical computations) and usage of additional training assemblies and additional flight training periods.

Seventy-five separate computer programs are utilized to operate the Personnel Reporting System and the Drill Attendance Monitoring and Procedures Report.

Publications Branch. The Publications Branch is responsible for the requisitioning, receipt, storage and issue of blank forms required for the operation of the Missouri National Guard. Request for the distribution of required regulations are edited and approved for both initial distribution and resupply by the publications branch. Subscription forms are continually monitored to provide the required publications automatically, thus eliminating the need for resupply each time a new publication is published. During the past year, two new pinpoint accounts were established to provide automatic distribution of DA publications. Publications branch also provides guidance and assistance to units for mobilization requirements for blank forms and regulations.

COMMANDERS, MOARNG

HQ, STARC, Jefferson City

CPT Sam P. Schauman

AVCRAD(1107th)(-Det 1), Springfield
Det 1, AVCRAD (1107th), Lebanon
1107th Med Det, Springfield
135th Mil Hist Det, Jefferson City
Camp Clark Tng Site, Camp Clark
118th Engr Det

COL Billy W. Hawkins
MAJ Dalton C. Wright
MAJ John W. Goodwin
CPT Antonio F. Holland
LTC Robert A. Morgan

Troop Command, STARC, Kansas City
135th Sta Hosp, Kansas City
204th Gen Sup Co, Nevada

COL John H. Little
COL George J. Pierron
1LT Gary L. Jones

35th Spt Cen, RAOC, Jefferson City
4175th MP Det, Jefferson City

MAJ Ernest L. Helman
LTC Bill D. Williams

HHD, 175th MP Bn, Fulton	LTC John A. Tandy, Jr.
1175th MP Co (-), Moberly	1LT Bruce T. Clemonds, Jr.
Det 1, 1175th MP Co, Boonville	1LT William P. Johnson
2175th MP Co, Hannibal	CPT Thomas W. Holloway
3175th MP Co, Warrenton	CPT Terry D. Porterfield
 HHD, 204th MP Bn, Jefferson Barracks	 LTC Gregory A. Smith
1136th MP Co, Jefferson Barracks	CPT John L. Hammontree
1137th MP Co (-), Kennett	CPT Michael E. Back
Det 1, 1137th MP Co, Caruthersville	1LT Thadius S. Shelly
1138th MP Co (-), West Plains	CPT Bradley S. Mitchell
Det 1, 1138th MP Co, Doniphan	1LT Ronald D. Litherland
 HHD, 205th MP Bn, Kansas City	 LTC Chester W. Smith
1139th MP Co, Pleasant Hill	CPT William S. Taveau
1140th MP Co, Kansas City	CPT James L. Simpson
1141st MP Co, St. Clair	CPT George W. Akers, Jr.
 HHD, 205th Med Bn, Kansas City	 LTC Michael D. Egbert
865th Med Co (-), Lamar	1LT James K. Maness
Det 1, 865th Med Co, Kansas City	1LT Bradley K. Mitchell
867th Med Det, Jefferson City	CPT David D. Graydon
868th Med Det, Jefferson City	MAJ Robert E. Buxton
70th PA Det, Jefferson City	CPT Wayne A. Norton
 HHC, 35th Engr Bde, Jefferson Barracks	 BG Charles F. Blattner
 HHC, 203d Engr Bn, Joplin	 LTC Andrew J. Hager, Jr.
Co A (-), Anderson	CPT Clarence J. Long
Det 1, Co A, Neosho	1LT Tommy J. Shields, Jr.
Co B, Carthage	CPT James L. Vannaman
Co C (-), Monett	CPT Michael A. Bayless
Det 1, Co C, Pierce City	1LT Larry A. Cowherd
Co D (-), Webb City	CPT Nils R. Ranum
Det 1, Co D, Joplin	1LT Galen G. Carter
 HHD, 880th Engr Bn, Jefferson Barracks	 LTC Donald R. Sievers
117th Engr Det, Jefferson Barracks	CPT Harry L. Bryan, Jr.
220th Engr Co (-), Jefferson Barracks	1LT Clifford A. Schroeder III
Det 1, 220th Engr Co, Festus	1LT Samuel B. Thornton III
235th Engr Det, Kansas City	CPT Virgil L. Iiams
1438th Engr Co, Rolla	
 HHC (-), 135th Engr Gp, Cape Girardeau	 LTC Robert A. Harris
Det 1, HHC, 135th Engr Gp, Jefferson City	MAJ Eugene D. Sizemore, Jr.
 HHC, 110th Engr Bn, Kansas City	 LTC Harlan L. Hess
Co A, Kansas City	CPT Michael L. Colley
Co B, Kansas City	
Co C, Lexington	CPT Noel G. Seek, Jr.
Co D, Clinton	CPT John R. Jackson

HHC, 1138th Engr Bn, Jefferson Barracks	LTC Allen D. Wright
Co A, Jefferson Barracks	CPT Charles R. Beekman, Jr.
Co B, Jefferson Barracks	CPT Stanley V. Tiefenbrun, Jr.
Co C, Weldon Spring	CPT Steven A. Schneider
Co D, Jefferson Barracks	CPT Keith Y. Omura
 HHC, 1140th Engr Bn, Cape Girardeau	 LTC Clarence W. Suedekum, Jr.
Co A (-), Jackson	CPT Gilbert R. Wright
Det 1, Co A, Charleston	1LT David F. Roach
Co B (-), Perryville	CPT Michael E. McCalister
Det 1, Co B, Fredericktown	2LT Stephen T. Kohl
Co C (-), Sikeston	CPT Clyde A. Vaughn
Det 1, Co C, Portageville	1LT Kevin P. Hensley
Co D, Farmington	CPT Chris D. Owen
 HHB, 135th FA Bde, Sedalia	 COL Dale L. Strannigan
 HHB, 1st Bn, 128th FA, Columbia	 LTC Elbert F. Turner, Jr.
Svc Btry, Mexico	CPT Richard R. Michaels
Btry A, Jefferson Barracks	CPT Kenneth E. Welty
Btry B, Kirksville	CPT Marion F. Morris
Btry C, Marshall	CPT Robert J. Petrich
 HHB, 1st Bn, 129th FA, Maryville	 MAJ James H. Wakeman
Svc Btry, Richmond	CPT Kenneth P. Millsap
Btry A, Albany	CPT Timothy D. Polles
Btry B, Chillicothe	1LT Charles H. Searer
Btry D, Independence	CPT George W. Wilson
 HHD, 135th Sig Bn, St. Joseph	 LTC Robert W. Bennett
Co A, 937th Sig Bn, St. Joseph	CPT Marvin W. Pierson
Co B, 937th Sig Bn, Kansas City	CPT Thomas E. Masso
 HHD, 142d Trans Bn, Springfield	 LTC Michael G. Fields
1106th Trans Co (-), Springfield	MAJ John A. Rainey
Det 1, 1106th Trans Co, Aurora	CPT Michael B. Pace
Co D, 38th Avn Bn, Warrensburg	MAJ Michael A. Schuster
135th Army Band, Springfield	CW2 Edward L. Rogers III
 HHD, 735th Maint Bn, Jefferson City	 LTC Charles L. Bowman
1035th Maint Co (-), Jefferson City	CPT Raymond D. Wadley
Det 1, 1035th Maint Co, DeSoto	2LT Virgil L. Pointer
206th Maint Co (-), Poplar Bluff	1LT Stanley H. Matlock
Det 1, 206th Maint Co, Bernie	1LT Stanley H. Matlock
1221st Trans Co (-), Dexter	1LT Randall E. Tucker
Det 1, 1221st Trans Co, Salem	1LT Teena Sechler
Det 10, 653d Svc Co, Jefferson City	

G3 DIVISION

The Plans, Operations and Training Officer (G3) is responsible for the organization, operations, education, training, combat readiness, mobilization, security, contingency planning, and military support to civil authorities within the MOARNG. Specific functions are as follows:

Organization. The MOARNG is organized into 77 units that are included in the Department of the Army (DA) total force structure as approved by the Secretary of the Army. There are 20 organizational headquarters and 57 other units (18 of these units are split into 36 part units). This totals 95 units serving in 57 Missouri cities, towns, and communities. They are your local forces, ready for any State emergency, and also a part of the Ready Reserve of the U.S. Army ready for Federal mobilization. The organizational structure and unit locations are depicted on the next page.

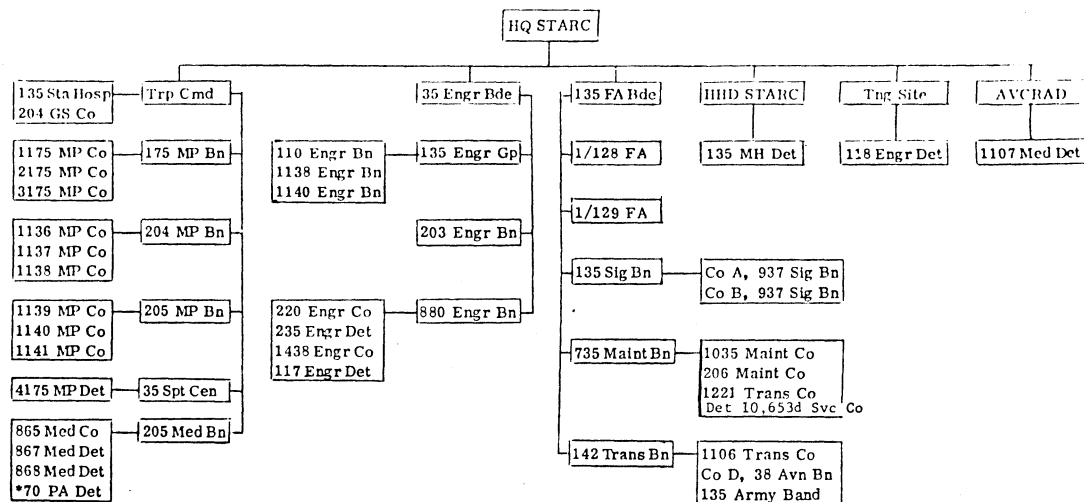
Training. All units of the MOARNG are Federal mobilization entities. Operations and training are conducted under the purview of the DA as promulgated by the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). Doctrinal guidance is provided by DA Regulations, Army Training and Evaluation Programs (ARTEP), and other pertinent training publications. The Commander, Fifth U.S. Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is responsible for the training supervision and evaluation of MOARNG units with a Federal mobilization mission. Army Readiness and Mobilization Region V (ARMR V), Fort Sheridan, Illinois, provides technical assistance and evaluation of units for the Fifth Army Commander. The Adjutant General publishes implementing training directives to the units. Training requirements and objectives are specified on a yearly basis, to include annual training sites and logistical support requirements. Each unit publishes a yearly training program and subsequently quarterly or monthly training schedules covering training activities for 48 inactive duty training assemblies per Fiscal Year (1 Oct - 30 Sep). Specific annual training guidance and schedules are issued for a minimum of 15 days of annual training during each training year.

Guardmembers must always remain informed, alert, and eager to learn the most current of the continuing changes, new techniques, and technological advances demanded in modern warfare. To accomplish this, our Guardmembers are encouraged to attend resident instruction offered at the U.S. Army Branch Service Schools.

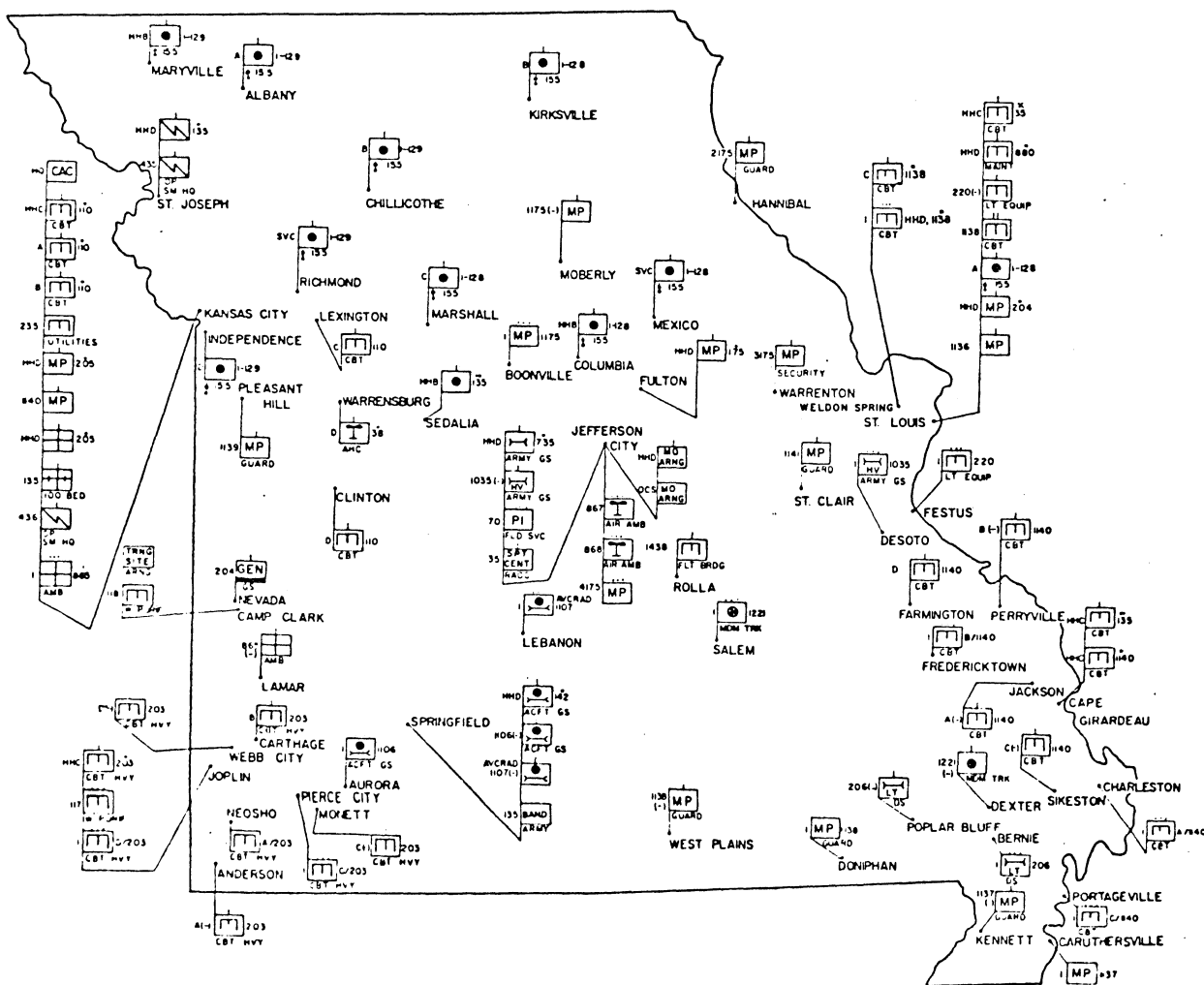
Federal funds for resident schooling available through the National Guard Bureau (NGB) during FY 83 amounted to \$1,480,000. Missouri Guard personnel attended various Army Service Schools during FY 83, ranging from one week to 12 months. The total operations and training budget for the MOARNG for FY 1983 was \$9,718,100.00.

Modern warfare depends on information of high technical order, much of which is classified. This necessitates a continuous security requirement. Many of the highly trained personnel of the National Guard require security clearances involving the performance of their duties and/or maintenance of classified equipment. The training section processes these requests for security investigations and issues the final clearance.

MOARNG ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND UNIT LOCATIONS



*Operational control, HQ STARC



A Unit Status Report is submitted by units to this office and subsequently to NGB on a quarterly basis. This report describes the total combat readiness posture of each unit. It is used by NGB and DA to make command decisions.

The affiliation program, which affects two battalions and five separate companies of the State, provides limited funding for those units, and establishes a working relationship with like units of the Active Army. This program is administered by the training section, and generally consists of Mutual Training Coordination and Support.

Our units participate in Domestic Action Projects on occasion when proper training criteria is met. Such projects provide military occupational specialty (MOS) training not always available to a unit, as well as assist the local communities.

Skills Qualification Testing (SQT). This program is a diagnostic training and evaluation program designed to improve individual soldier and unit readiness. It is a continuous process, not just an annual evaluation. It consists of soldier training, proficiency evaluation, and training program modification to correct training weaknesses. Incorporating the SQT into unit individual training programs is essential to meet the National Guard's goal of fielding fully trained soldiers.

Plans, Operations and Military Support. This section supervises and coordinates all matters pertaining to physical security of armories and storage facilities. Conducts inspections of armories and arms vaults, and provides guidance to units on physical security procedures.

Develops plans for potential civil disturbances, prison, nuclear power plant, and other natural disaster state emergencies. Plans and conducts civil disturbance training for junior leaders of the Missouri National Guard.

Coordinates military personnel and equipment in support of military assistance to local authorities when the Governor declares an emergency. The Military Support section was operationally employed during 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983 for the following State emergencies:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>MANDAYS</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>
St. Louis/Southeast MO	3-9 Dec 82	895	Flood
St. Charles	3-5 Dec 82	250	Tornado
Springfield	29 Apr - 2 May 83	362	Tornado

Plans are developed to permit efficient preparation and implementation of a mobilization order and to support civil authorities in the reconstitution of the State following a nuclear attack from an aggressor nation. The plan coordinates the support activities of all the military services and their reserve components, as well as designated agencies and specified civilian task force groups.

Maintaining current contingency plans requires continuous liaison with the active military services, their reserve components and the civil

authorities of the State, county, and local political subdivisions. The plans are conceived, propagated, exercised, tested and revised as appropriate. This is necessary to insure the plans are realistic and current.

The section is also responsible for the efficient operation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the Adjutant General's Office. The EOC, utilizing its many facilities, provides the required command, control, and logistical support to forces involved in operations.

To maintain an operationally responsive force capable of performing the wide variety of missions that could be assigned, the section provides many special emphasis training programs, briefings, and seminars.

This section is additionally responsible for the Telecommunications Security Program (COMSEC). This program deals with both hard and soft ware encoding and decoding equipment, and the associated administration and security responsibilities. Also assigned are similar responsibilities relating to the Information Security Program (Document Security) and the State Operations Security Program.

Additional missions are to supervise the implementation of the Physical Security Programs and to make the appropriate inspection of MOARNG units. To further increase the responsiveness and operational capability of the Missouri Military Forces, the section supervises the functioning of a State-wide radio network, linking designated units and this headquarters. The system is utilized daily for administration and management during operations for command, control, and support to the forces involved.

Training Ammunition Management. Training ammunition is a relatively scarce commodity nationwide requiring authorized ammunition assets to be effectively managed by the training section through the Training Ammunition Management System (TAMS) for use by National Guard units. This management consists of developing, reviewing and validating unit statement of requirements for a specific training year; receiving yearly authorized quantities and subauthorizing to major subordinate commands; process and validate unit level ammunition forecasts for accuracy and enter data into computer in a timely manner; tracking expenditures against subauthorizations necessitated by changes in training, missions, priorities, training sites and times. The TAMS enables managers at all levels to identify and prioritize critical training ammunition resources in addition to reducing or eliminating unnecessary expenditures.

A critical shortage exists in the following areas:

- a. A shortage in 5.56 blank ammunition this year will curtail realistic battlefield training.
- b. A shortage of .45 cal ball ammunition is allocated only to Military Police units for qualification.
- c. A shortage of 7.62mm machinegun ammunition (A131 and A143) has limited qualification to one individual per weapon and familiarization of the other individual.

d. Ammunition for the aviation gun ships are in a critical short supply. 7.62mm ammunition for the miniguns and 2.75" rockets are two of the main items.

Marksmanship Training Management. With the establishment of a Small-arms Readiness Training Section (SARTS), the focus of the marksmanship program is toward unit level marksmanship and weapons training. Since the competitive programs inertia starts with the individual soldiers training and participation at the unit level, emphasis by the SARTS will be where the future competitor will be coming from.

By using the medium of competition as a training vehicle, one of the basic skills vital to any soldier can be enhanced, as well as the in-depth development of skillful competitive shooters whose expertise can be returned to the unit in the form of training to the less skilled soldiers.

The increased utilization of ranges at Fort Leonard Wood and the increased participation of Air National Guard personnel in State competitions are two goals that have been realized this year. Overall, participation in all of the indoor and outdoor marksmanship programs has increased in the past year, over previous years, including the establishment of a competitive Biathlon team whose members participated in two National level competitions.

Military Academy. A State Officer Candidate School (OCS) was instituted in 1962 and has provided the majority of new lieutenants for Army National Guard of the state. Since inception the OCS has graduated 664 second lieutenants. The U.S. Army Infantry School provides instructional materials for the course, with augmentations of the program of instruction by the Office of the Adjutant General of Missouri. The program for Missouri Army National Guard OCS closely parallels that conducted by the Active Army, requiring strict discipline, academic proficiency, and leadership development.

The State Military Academy conducts various courses for Noncommissioned Officers (NCO). This includes a senior course for enlisted members in grades E8 and E9; and advanced course for the E6-E7 level; and Basic/Primary for E4-E5 soldiers. The NCO School Program of Instruction (POI) is prescribed by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). During FY 1983 a total of 810 NCO's graduated from these courses. The Military Academy conducts a special "First Sergeant's Course" and is the focal point for the NCO Development Program, an informal program for continued NCO training and development at the unit level.

The Military Academy is the Adjutant General's proponent for various other leadership-oriented courses including a "Unit Commanders Course" for company level commanders. This school is offered on an annual basis.

The Academy is also involved in training management workshops conducted throughout the state.

Command Readiness Inspection (CRI). The Command Readiness Inspection (CRI) is a single integrated inspection of a designated headquarters, organization, or unit. The CRI evaluates the readiness of a unit to mobilize and identifies those conditions that adversely affect the unit's ability to attain rapidly a full-mission capability. The CRI constitutes the Fifth US Army General Inspection and does indicate trends, both positive and negative, throughout the command rather than awarding an overall rating of pass or fail. Fifth US Army conducted CRIs for 75 separate organizations of the Missouri Army National Guard during Fiscal Year 1982. HQ MONG conducted 29 CRIs for the remaining units.

ARMY AVIATION

General. Army Aviation within the Missouri Army National Guard utilizes the basic concept of centralized control and de-centralized operations. In consonance with this concept, aviation assets are consolidated for the conduct of training, operations, and maintenance.

The Missouri Army National Guard Aviation Program is dedicated to improving the professional qualifications of individual crewmembers and operational readiness of the various aviation units throughout the State. Continued and constant emphasis on aviation safety has resulted in a zero accident rate for the past several years.

Organization. The aviation program is developed and supervised by the State Army Aviation Officer, who occupies a special staff position in the Adjutant General's Office. This position is occupied by a dual rated commissioned officer aviator who is a full-time employee of the Adjutant General.

Functions. The State Army Aviation Officer's responsibilities include:

1. Supervision of two Army Aviation Support Facilities (AASF) and one Army Aviation Flight Activity (AAFA).
2. Staff coordination with the National Guard Bureau and other State/Federal Agencies in all matters pertaining to aviation operation, training, maintenance, and safety.
3. Coordination of joint use of Army Aviation assets by the various Army National Guard units in the State.
4. Preparation and coordination of operating budgets required to support the Army Aviation Program.
5. Insuring that Army National Guard aircraft are used exclusively for official purposes.

Operations. Army Aviation units are supported on a full-time basis by two Army Aviation Support Facilities and one Army Aviation Flight Activity. These installations are named and located as follows:

1. Jefferson City Army Aviation Support Facility - Jefferson City Memorial Airport.
2. Whiteman Army Aviation Support Facility - Whiteman Air Force Base.
3. Springfield Army Aviation Flight Activity - Springfield Regional Airport.

These installations are organized to provide centralized control and operation of aviation assets. They provide day-to-day maintenance and modifications of aircraft and allied equipment consistent with authorizations established by Department of the Army and National Guard Bureau. Each aviation installation is staffed with personnel for the purpose of conducting individual crewmember training and maintenance of assigned aircraft and related ground support equipment. Current manning criteria authorizes 117 full-time Federal technicians, but funding support and manpower constraints authorize only 80 personnel, or 68% of the authorized force.

Status of Facilities. Within recent years, an expanded building program has resulted in Missouri Army National Guard aviation facilities which are among the best in the nation. The construction costs of these facilities are provided from Federal funds, with design and construction supervision provided by the State of Missouri.

a. Whiteman AFB AASF is the only Missouri Army National Guard installation located on an active military base. The facility was completed in January 1978 at a cost of 1.2 million dollars. This AASF supports Company D, 38th Aviation Battalion, an attack helicopter unit, which is located in near-by Warrensburg.

b. Springfield AAFA is co-located with the Missouri Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD) at Springfield Regional Airport. This model facility was completed in February 1981 at a cost of 4.2 million dollars and is recognized as the most modern and functional aviation facility in the United States. Supported units include: AVCRAD (1107th), HQs 142nd Transportation Battalion, and the 1106th Transportation Company.

c. Jefferson City AASF is located in a new, modern 1.8 million dollar building on Jefferson City Memorial Airport. This facility was completed and occupied in November, 1982. It is located on property donated by the City of Jefferson and is situated on a site that has been filled and elevated above the flood plain. During the April flood, when the airport runway was completely under water, helicopter operations continued without restriction from this installation. Supported units at this facility include: Headquarters, STARC, 867th Medical Detachment, 868th Medical Detachment, and Detachment 1, HHC, 135th Engineer Group.

Aircraft Assets. The current aircraft fleet consists of 59 turbine powered helicopters and four twin engine, piston powered airplanes, which are stationed as follows:

	<u>UH1</u>	<u>OH-58</u>	<u>AH-1</u>	<u>U-8</u>	<u>T-42</u>	<u>C-7A</u>
Whiteman AFB	15	12	6			
Springfield	6	1			1	2
Jefferson City	16	3		1		
	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 2

Annual Flying Hour Program. Missouri Army National Guard aviators must meet the same training requirements as their active Army counterparts. To accomplish the required training, National Guard Bureau allocates an annual flying hour program to each State, based on the number of aircraft and aviators assigned. Programmed flying time for Fiscal Year 1983 (1 Oct 82 - 30 Sep 83) is 9,573 hours, which will be completed by 30 September 1983. Funding to support the flying hour program is provided by National Guard Bureau as part of the Department of Defense operating budget. No state funds are allocated to support this program.

Aviation Personnel Strength. Aviation units comprise more than 11% of the authorized strength of the Missouri Army National Guard with a total of 1008 personnel authorized. As of 30 June 1983, total assigned strength was 1020, or 101% of the authorized level. Recruiting and retention programs continue to receive a high priority in all aviation units. It is anticipated that 100% of authorized strength will be maintained in the future.

State Emergency Duty. Army aviation assets are utilized in almost every period of State Emergency Duty ordered by the Governor. Fortunately, requirements during the past year have been unusually light, with only one period of State Emergency Duty which required aviation support. Two UH-1 helicopters were flown a total of 19.4 hours in support of the St. Louis area tornado and flood 3-9 December 1983. One U-8 was flown 2.6 hours in support of FEMA as a follow-on to the emergency. State funds are used to pay direct operating (fuel & parts) costs to the Federal Government for aircraft utilized in support of State Emergency Duty.

Aircraft Inventory Changes. During this reporting period, five AH-1S (Mod) Cobra attack helicopters were gained to the inventory and assigned to Company D, 38th Aviation Battalion, Warrensburg, Missouri. These aircraft replaced a like number of obsolete UH-1M aircraft and further expanded that unit's capability to perform its wartime mission. Ten more AH-1 aircraft are scheduled to be gained in the first quarter (Sep-Dec) of Fiscal Year 1984.

STATE MAINTENANCE OFFICE

Organizational, direct and limited general support maintenance is performed on all surface equipment issued to the MOARNG in 15 fixed facilities. There are 245 full-time Civil Service technicians authorized to man these facilities.

Included in these facilities are 14 Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMS) and one Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS). Their locations are indicated below:

110th Engineer Battalion OMS	Raytown
1138th Engineer Battalion OMS.	St. Charles
1140th Engineer Battalion OMS.	Cape Girardeau
206th Maintenance Company OMS.	Poplar Bluff
1438th Engineer Company OMS.	Rolla
135th Signal Battalion OMS	St. Joseph
Btry C, 1st Bn, 128th Field Artillery OMS. . . .	Marshall
Svc Btry, 1st Bn, 128th Field Artillery OMS. . .	Mexico
1035th Maintenance Company OMS	Jefferson City
220th Engineer Company OMS	Jefferson Barracks
1106th Transportation Company OMS.	Springfield
1139th Military Police Company OMS	Pleasant Hill
204th General Supply Company OMS/Unit Training Equipment Site	Nevada
203d Engineer Battalion OMS.	Neosho
Combined Support Maintenance Shop.	Jefferson City

The OMS's provide backup organizational maintenance that is beyond the capability of using units. They maintain a stock of repair parts and provide organizational mechanics. They also serve as a concentration point for equipment to be evacuated to higher category maintenance facilities. These shops are authorized 162 technicians.

The CSMS performs direct and general support maintenance that is beyond the capability of using units. This shop is authorized 79 technicians.

AVIATION CLASSIFICATION AND REPAIR ACTIVITY DEPOT

The Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD) is located on Springfield Regional Airport in Springfield, Missouri. AVCRAD has a multi-state mission and accomplishes the General Support/AVIM mission for ARNG aircraft and aircraft systems on an area support basis. Support area consists of the states of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin. AVCRAD mission comprises AVIM/General Support aircraft maintenance and backup Direct Support/AVUM, plus limited Depot Support maintenance for 685 aircraft assigned to ARNG units throughout the fourteen state support area. Additional missions are configuration control for ARNG aircraft, weight and balance of aircraft, synthetic trainer repair, maintenance

by mobile teams and management of a Direct Exchange program and Aircraft Intensively Managed Items (AIMI) programs for the fourteen state support area.

AVCRAD (formally TARS) was established in September 1961. The primary purpose of AVCRAD initially was to insure a mobilization ready unit well trained within the field of aviation maintenance. The shop was workloaded by the Active Army and the Aircraft Maintenance Shop, Fort Worth, Texas, was designated as the affiliate shop. This changed, however, when the ARNG assumed responsibility for their own General Support aircraft maintenance mission on 1 July 1971. The four ARNG AVCRAD's, located in Groton, Connecticut; Fresno, California; Gulfport, Mississippi; and Springfield, Missouri, now have the responsibility for the ARNG General Support/AVIM aircraft maintenance mission for the ARNG aircraft fleet which was previously accomplished by the Active Army.

Missouri AVCRAD plays a vital role in the ARNG aviation maintenance readiness. AVCRAD is organized under a separate Table of Distribution and Allowances in order to have all AVCRAD technicians in one unit for the purpose of mobilization to support a full or partial mobilization of ARNG aircraft and to augment Army Depot operations after mobilization. The MO-AVCRAD has a high priority aircraft maintenance mobilization mission in Europe.

The workload at AVCRAD during fiscal year 1983 consisted of 152 General Support aircraft repairs, 5,200 components repaired and 22 workorders were accomplished by mobile maintenance teams throughout the AVCRAD fourteen state support area. Funding for aircraft parts, tools and travel, to include cost of the Direct Exchange program and the consolidated AIMI program, exceeds three million dollars annually. Cost of inventory at AVCRAD is estimated at 6.9 million not including cost of aircraft. All funding for AVCRAD operations is federal funds.

The Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot is commanded by COL Waylen E. Jobe. The 88 technicians employed at AVCRAD are National Guardpersons employed as excepted civil service technicians or Active Guard and Reserve with an average skill level of 10-14 years in the aircraft maintenance field.

The AVCRAD had a busy year in FY83 with the acceptance of several new programs, to include, receiving seven AH-1S and 9 AH-1G Cobras from the Active component for inspection, repair and issue to National Guard units. The C-7 (Caribou) program has been expanded to provide troop and logistical airlift to National Guard units throughout the central United States.

The AVCRAD was the first National Guard activity to receive a course taught by Sikorsky Aircraft on the UH-60 (Blackhawk) helicopter. The school ran for two weeks with hands-on training on the engine, airframe, hydraulics and electrical systems of the Army's newest and most sophisticated utility helicopter.

SAFETY BRANCH

The Safety Branch, directed by the Command Administrative Officer, with input from the State Safety Council, administers the general safety program for the Missouri Army National Guard. Using guidance from the Safety Branch, National Guard Bureau, U.S. Army Safety Center, and special emphasis programs developed in-house, has caused a reduction in personal injury and motor vehicle accidents. The motor vehicle accident rate in 1982 was 30% lower than the national rate. Personal injuries continued to happen; however, Missouri ranks low when compared to other states.

A special training course for commanders was conducted in May 1983 by the U.S. Army Safety Center at Fort Rucker, Alabama. A state safety conference for all battalions and higher safety officers was held in September 1982. All members of the Missouri Army National Guard were presented the Annual Training Special Emphasis Program.

Forty-two work place surveys were made during FY 83. This represents 65% of all training and work place locations.

Surveys are required annually to comply with federal law. The Safety and Occupational Manager assisted in two regional aircraft accident prevention surveys and conducted four aircrew survival schools.

The Missouri Army National Guard will join with the Division of Highway Safety in promoting the "Missouri Loan-a-Seat for Safety" Program.

ENLISTED MILITARY PERSONNEL ADVISOR

The individual serves as the Senior Enlisted Advisor for the MOARNG to the Adjutant General. He is commonly known as the State Command Sergeant Major (CSM). The CSM is responsible to the Adjutant General and his staff in a variety of matters pertaining to policies and actions for enlisted personnel. He also performs a variety of duties necessary for efficient operations and the achievement and maintenance of readiness of the MOARNG. The position was authorized 11 April 1981.

SENIOR ARMY ADVISOR'S OFFICE

United States Army personnel are assigned as advisors to the MOARNG under the provisions of Sections 682 and 715, Title 10, and Sections 104, 315, and 506, Title 32, United States Code.

The principal objectives of the advisor effort are to further the training progress and mobilization readiness of the Army National Guard. The advisor represents and acts as spokesman for the Active Army in all matters of interest to Army National Guard organizations under the purview of the respective Army Readiness and Mobilization Region. The advisor serves as a full-time assistant for providing timely readiness guidance to the commander and

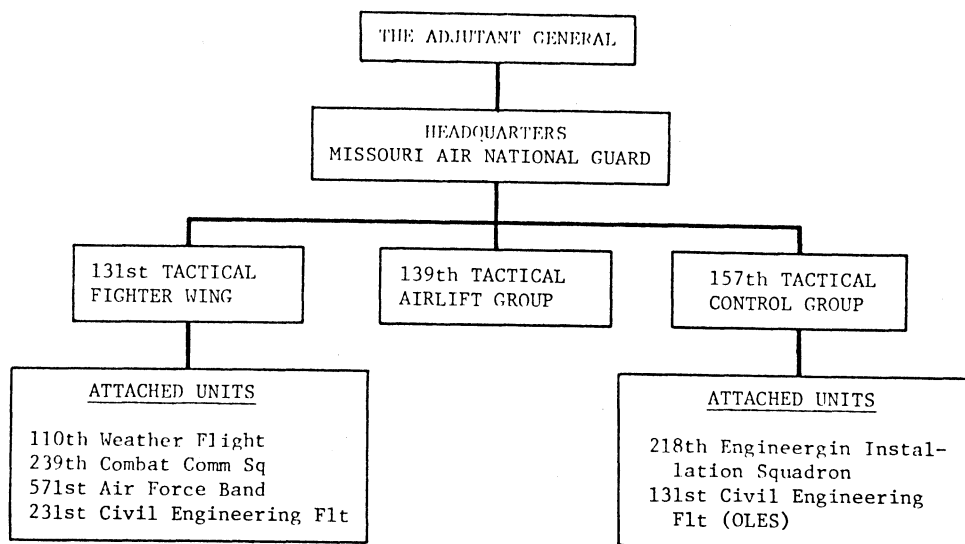
staffs of those Army National Guard units where authorized. The Senior Army Advisor serves as military advisor to the Missouri Adjutant General and is the direct liaison between the Adjutant General and Commander, US Army Readiness and Mobilization Region V, Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Advisor personnel have no command status in relationship with the National Guard. Their presence and assistance in no way relieves the unit commander of command responsibility, but enhances the unit's successful accomplishment of assigned missions.

The authorized staff of the Senior Army Advisor is 11 officers, nine non-commissioned officers, and one civilian (Civil Service).

MISSOURI AIR NATIONAL GUARD

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Missouri has three Air National Guard Bases. Headquarters, 131st Tactical Fighter Wing and assigned units are located at Lambert Field, St. Louis. The 139th Tactical Airlift Group and assigned units are located on the other side of the state in St. Joseph, at Rosecrans Field. Headquarters, 157th Tactical Control Group and attached units are at Jefferson Barracks. Missouri Air National Guard units provide personnel and equipment in support of three Major Air Force Commands: Tactical Air Command, Military Airlift Command, and the Air Force Communications Command.

131st Tactical Fighter Wing. The 131st TFW is a fully capable and operationally ready unit -- one of the many Air National Guard and Reserve units which account for 37% of the total tactical fighter resources of our Air Force. The Wing has a high experience level and many of their pilots have been combat tested. The unit flies their F-4 Phantoms over 3400 hours a year. They are committed to several world-wide Air Force Contingency plans and are

periodically tested on their ability to respond. There are also Weather, Air Traffic Control, Civil Engineer, and Communication units located at Lambert Field. The unit deployed to Leeming Royal Air Force Station, England, 25 June through 9 July 1982, to participate in a NATO-sponsored mission designated "Coronet Cactus." Following the unit's return from England, it deployed to Gulfport, Mississippi 25 July through 6 August 1982, for annual field training. In addition to these major deployments, the unit participated in smaller stagings throughout the United States during the year.

The 1983 Winter Base deployment was held in February, in Gulfport, Mississippi. Extensive flying and ability to survive operations were conducted to prepare the unit for the forthcoming Operational Readiness Inspection scheduled for July/August 1983. A Standardization/Evaluation Inspection was conducted by HQ 12AF in May 1983. The overall rating was Satisfactory, and the Stan/Eval Program was rated Excellent.

139th Tactical Airlift Group. On the other side of the state, at St. Joseph, is the 139th Tactical Airlift Group. The 139th is equipped with C-130 aircraft and is one of the Guard and Reserve units that furnishes 66% of the "Total Force" airlift. Their mission is to deliver equipment and personnel on assault runways and to perform troop and cargo airdrops. Last year, units of the 139th TAG were deployed to all parts of the globe -- from Northern Alaska, 150 miles from the USSR, South to Montevideo, Uruguay, East to Italy, and West to Korea. Each year air crews participate in rotational exercises in Latin America, making embassy runs throughout Central and South America. Assigned 139th support squadrons and flights have deployed to Korea, Hawaii, Germany, Panama, Greece, and various other stateside locations during the past twelve months. During the period 1 July 1982 and 30 June 1983 a STAN/EVAL Visit was made at Rosecrans MAP and was found Satisfactory. During the same period an ORI/MEI was held and was rated Satisfactory. The St. Joseph unit participated in three exercises -- Sentry Cowboy II, Red Flag, and Volant Rodeo. The Tactics School was also approved for this base. The experience flying time per pilot is 3,106 hours, and for navigators it is 4,387. The unit has not had an aircraft accident in the last 87,437 flying hours.

157th Tactical Control Group. The 157th Tactical Control Group and attached units are at Jefferson Barracks. There are over 1300 people assigned to this Headquarters in the six states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Their mission is to provide command and control for air strikes, reconnaissance, and air to air intercepts in the forward battle area. Depending on geographic location and altitude, our weapon controllers, at each radar (9), have surveillance and control capability in excess of 150 miles and have the capability to interface with Air Force AWACS. Being a Ground Tactical Control System, they are collocated with Army field forces. Each of these units is autonomous and have their own organic communications, vehicles, generators, life support, medical, and field kitchens for independent and sustained operations in the field. They are in an operational mode and controlling aircraft within hours of arriving at their tactical location. The Air National Guard provides 65% of the total Air Force Ground TACS capability. The 157th Tactical Control Flight, the 218th Engineering Installation Squadron, and the 131st Civil Engineering Flight (OLES) are located at Jefferson Barracks.

The 157th TCF attended three separate 15 day annual training periods during 1983. Two of these were completed in March and April at Gulfport and Camp Shelby, Mississippi. In August, the 157th will return to Gulfport to support an operational readiness inspection of the 131st Tactical Fighter Wing from Lambert Field.

The 218th Engineering Installation Squadron is one of 19 such squadrons in the Air National Guard. It has specialists in the area of radio, radar, teletype and telephone maintenance and antenna and cable installation. The 218th regularly sends personnel to bases throughout the U.S. and on special assignments in Europe in support of U.S. Air Force Europe.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

30 June 1983

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED</u>			<u>ASSIGNED</u>		
	<u>OFF</u>	<u>AMN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>AMN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Headquarters, MOANG	18	13	31	17	11	28
131st Tactical Fighter Wg	133	828	961	133	862	995
Cannon Range	1	6	7	1	6	7
131st Communications Flt	2	37	39	1	27	28
231st Civil Engineering Flt	15	8	23	12	8	20
239th Combat Communications Sq	8	216	224	5	169	174
110th Weather Flight	3	9	12	2	9	11
571st Air Force Band	1	34	35	1	29	30
157th Tactical Control Gp	45	96	141	37	90	127
157th Tactical Control Flt	9	60	69	8	53	61
131st Civil Engr Flt (OLES)	4	74	78	3	63	66
218th Electronics Instl Sq	10	223	233	11	189	200
139th Tactical Airlift Gp	97	648	745	93	607	700
139th Communications Flt	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>21</u>
	347	2270	2617	326	2142	2468

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>
Headquarters, MOANG	Jefferson City	Brig Gen Frank C. Crooks (AAG-ANG)
 <u>131st Tactical Fighter Wing:</u> All units except the Cannon Range are located at Lambert-St. Louis IAP.		
Headquarters		Brig Gen John R. Laymon
110th Tactical Fighter Squadron		Lt Col James H. Renschen
131st CAM Squadron		Lt Col Robert E. Rutkowski
131st Combat Support Squadron		Lt Col Richard E. Sharp
131st Weapons System Security Flt		Capt Gerald J. Schoonover
131st Communications Flight (Spt)		Maj Larry J. Hollrah
131st Civil Engineering Flight		Lt Col Larry G. Harrison
131st Tactical Hospital		Col James R. Criscione
131st Resources Management Squadron		Maj Kenneth A. Schroer
*239th Combat Communications Squadron		Maj Hugh H. Barton, III
*110th Weather Flight		Maj John W. Louer, III
*231st Civil Engineering Flight		Lt Col Gordon J. Buchanan
*571st Air Force BRnd		Capt Stephen M. Aubuchon
Cannon Range	Ft Leonard Wood	Lt Col Jack R. Wilson
 <u>157th Tactical Control Group:</u> All units located at Jefferson Barracks.		
Headquarters		Col William G. Work
157th Tactical Control Flt (FACP)		Maj James H. Baker
**218th Engineering Installaion Squadron		Lt Col John D. Flaherty
**131st Civil Engineering Flt (OLES)		Lt Col Samuel D. Lyons, Jr.
 <u>139th Tactical Airlift Group:</u> All units are located at Rosecrans Memorial Airport, St. Joseph, MO.		
Headquarters		Col Kenneth O. Gabriel
139th Tactical Clinic		Col Donald E. Sklenar
180th Tactical Airlift Squadron		Lt Col Robert L. Biehunko
139th Combat Support Squadron		Lt Col Bruce R. Hill
139th Resource Management Squadron		Maj Ronald H. Bates
139th Communications Flight (Spt)		Maj David A. Cox
139th Mobile Aerial Port Flight		Maj Allen B. Hague
139th Civil Engineering Flight		Maj Bruce E. Hansen
139th CAM Squadron		Maj Woodson D. Maudlin
139th Weapons System Security Flight		Capt Walter L. Daffron, III

*Attached to 131st Tactical Fighter Wing
 **Attached to 157th Tactical Control Group

OPERATION AND MATERIAL

Pilot/Navigator (NAV) Utilization:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PILOTS/NAV AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>PILOTS/NAV ASSIGNED</u>	<u>AVERAGE TOTAL TIME PER PILOT/NAV</u>	<u>AVERAGE UNIT ASSIGNED ACFT TIME PER PILOT/NAV</u>
St. Joseph	35/16	30/17	3106/4387 hrs	1051/1073 hrs (C-130A)
St. Louis	32/29	31/28	2050/1440 hrs	832 hrs (F-4C) (953) (F-4C)
St. Louis	0	(9*)	1420 hrs 2129 hrs(T-33) 914 hrs(C-131)	All Support Aircraft 638 hrs (T-33A & C-131D)/918 & 439 hrs
*(There are 4 C-131 pilots plus 3 dual rated which are included only in F-4C figures.)				

Aircraft Fuel Consumption:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>GALLONS</u>
100/130 Octane	47,788
JP-4 (Jet)	6,640,532

Aircraft:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE AIRCRAFT</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>AVERAGE UNIT COST</u>	<u>TOTAL VALUE</u>	<u>AVERAGE AIRFRAME TIME</u>
St. Louis	F-4C	21	\$1,898,365	\$39,865,665	4419 hrs
St. Louis	T-33A	3	170,000	510,000	7647 hrs
St. Louis	C-131D	1	635,228	635,228	12,181 hrs
St. Joseph	C-130A	<u>10</u>	3,132,774	<u>31,327,774</u>	12,083 hrs
	TOTAL	35		\$72,338,667	

Vehicular and Communications Equipment Assigned Statewide:

<u>EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>AVERAGE UNIT COST</u>	<u>TOTAL VALUE</u>
Wheeled Vehicles	255	\$ 23,439	\$5,976,856
Radar Sets	1	2,043,000	<u>2,043,000</u>
			\$8,019,856

COMMUNITY IMPACT

Federal funds spent in Missouri in support of the Air National Guard during FY 83 are categorized as follows:

	<u>St. Louis</u>	<u>St. Joseph</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pay of Air Technicians	\$ 9,808,000	\$ 4,496,275	\$14,304,275
Full-Time, Military Duty			
Program (AGR)	1,120,668	809,202	1,929,870
Active Duty, IDT-UTA Payroll	5,946,768	2,759,009	8,705,777
Incentive Program (Reenlistment			
Bonuses)	96,949	18,400	115,349
Basic Training Program	205,633	120,069	325,702
National Guard Personnel Travel,			
Per Diem, Subsistence, Clothing			
& Uniform Allowances	572,300	343,600	915,900
Service Contract (Operation and			
Maintenance)	1,079,715	405,875	1,485,590
Major and Minor Repairs	335,000	258,000	593,000
Miscellaneous Supplies & Services	3,353,905	1,566,209	4,920,114
Base Procured Equipment	298,200	38,250	336,450
Planning, Acquisition & Construction	65,304	-0-	65,304
Total	\$22,882,442	\$10,814,889	\$33,697,331

Five hundred sixty-nine Federal Civil Service Technicians and full-time active duty personnel are employed. They are the hard core professionals keeping aircraft and equipment ready on a daily basis for instant response.

Eighty-four State employees (including Air Service Contract employees) maintain base equipment, utilities, roads and grounds and perform base security.

MISSION STATEMENTS

131st Tactical Fighter Wing. To attack and destroy enemy military forces, supplies, equipment, communications systems, and installations using conventional weapons. Attack and destroy targets in support of surface forces while engaged in joint operations. Provide active air defense by engaging and destroying enemy Air Forces in either offensive or defensive roles by visual interpretation or under direction of Airborne Warning and Control Systems.

239th Combat Communications Squadron. Attain and maintain an optimum effective capability to support USAF Communications and Air Traffic Control Operations in accordance with Air Force Communications Command and Tactical Communications Division plans for employment during national emergency. Install and operate Air Traffic Control (ATC), Communications, Meteorological and Navigational Aids (NAVAIDS) Systems. Perform organizational and field maintenance on organic ATC, Communications, Meteorological, NAVAID, Power

Production and Motor Vehicle Equipment.

110th Weather Flight. Provide staff and operational weather service to selected U.S. Army units as specified by higher authority. Attain and maintain during peacetime the capability to perform the M-Day and wartime mission effectively and efficiently.

231st Civil Engineering Flight. A command/staff augmentation flight trained to assume staff DE functions for a numbered air force within a theater of operations and/or at MAJCOM level for command post battle staff operations, including wartime regional construction manager, crash rescue and fire suppression staffing.

571st Air Force Band. The Band is a Missouri Air National Guard unit attached to the 131st Tactical Fighter Wing (Lindbergh's Own) located at St. Louis Lambert International Airport. The Band meets one weekend per month and two weeks during the summer to train, rehearse, and perform. The mission of the Band is to establish and maintain favorable relations with the community that it serves, augment local recruiting efforts, and provide appropriate music for civil and military functions in its assigned area.

139th Tactical Airlift Group. Provide a capability to deploy, redeploy and employ, if necessary, air and ground fighting forces of the United States to any area of the world and provide sustained logistical support to those fighting forces. Conduct peacetime operations which insure maintenance of high state of readiness training to include full base support for the D-Day mission.

157th Tactical Control Group. Command, organize, equip, administer, and train assigned elements of a tactical air control system (TACS) to provide control of all aircraft activities in support of tactical air operations, including air defense and centralized air space control over the combat zone.

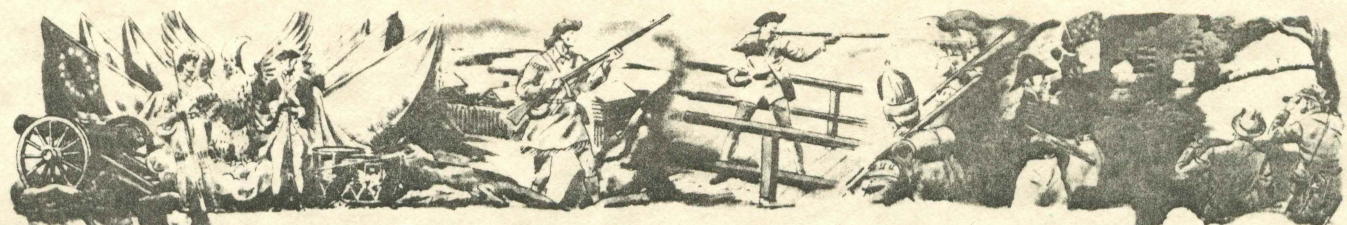
157th Tactical Control Flight. Provides a combat ready forward air control post to the Tactical Air Command system. Its mission is to provide radar surveillance deep into hostile territory by command and control of strike, reconnaissance, and air defense fighters in the forward battle area. Completely self-sustaining in the field, the unit provides its own electrical power, food services, medical support, transportation, and communications and maintenance support.

218th Engineering Installation Squadron. Accomplishes the engineering, installation, removal, and relocation of Ground Communications-Electronics-Meteorological (CEM) facilities. Performs serviceability certification and emergency and/or programmed on-site maintenance and modification of CEM equipment.

131st Civil Engineering Flight (OLES). A separate operating location of the 131st Civil Engineering Flight, established to command, organize, administer, equip, and train a Prime BEEF (CF-2) team (Base Recovery and Operations Support Team) for world-wide, short notice deployment, and to provide a broad spectrum of civil engineering operations and maintenance services in support of the ANG/USAF mission.

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HQ, 135th Field Artillery Brigade
Troop Command, STARC
HQ, 131st Tactical Fighter Wing
HQ, 157th Tactical Control Group
HQ, 139th Tactical Airlift Group
Assistant Adjutant General-Air
Chief of Staff, MOARNG
Command Administrative Officer
Executive Support Staff Officer-Air
Aviation Classification & Repair Activity Depot
Camp Clark
Command Sergeant Major (AGO)
Equal Employment Opportunity Officer
Facilities Manager
Financial Manager (State)
G1
G1-AR
G3
Public Affairs Officer
Safety Manager
Senior Army Advisor
State Army Aviation Officer
State Maintenance Officer
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I am the Guard

Civilian in Peace, Soldier in War . . . of security and honor, for three centuries I have been the custodian, I am the Guard.

I was with Washington in the dim forests, fought the wily warrior, and watched the dark night bow to the morning. * At Concord's bridge, I fired the fateful shot heard 'round the world. * I bled on Bunker Hill. * My footprints marked the snows at Valley Forge. * I pulled a muffled oar on the barge that bridged the icy Delaware. * I stood with Washington on the sun-drenched heights of Yorktown. * I saw the sword surrendered . . . I am the Guard. * I pulled the trigger that loosed the long rifle's havoc at New Orleans. * These things I knew—I was there! * I saw both sides of the War between the States—I was there! * The hill at San Juan felt the fury of my charge. * The far plains and mountains of the Philippines echoed to my shout . . . On the Mexican border I stood . . . I am the Guard. * The dark forest of the Argonne blazed with my barrage. * Chateau Thierry crumbled to my cannonade. * Under the arches of victory I marched in legion—I was there! * I am the Guard. I bowed briefly on the grim Corregidor, then saw the light of liberation shine on the faces of my comrades. * Through the jungle and on the beaches, I fought the enemy, beat, battered and broke him. * I raised our banner to the serene air on Okinawa—I scrambled over Normandy's beaches—I was there! . . . I am the Guard. * Across the 38th Parallel I made my stand. * I flew MIG Alley—I was there! . . . I am the Guard.

Soldier in war, civilian in peace . . . I am the Guard.

I was at Johnstown, where the raging waters boomed down the valley. * I cradled the crying child in my arms and saw the terror leave her eyes. * I moved through smoke and flame at Texas City. * The stricken knew the comfort of my skill. * I dropped the food that fed the starving beast on the frozen fields of the west and through the towering drifts I ploughed to rescue the marooned. * I have faced forward to the tornado, the typhoon, and the horror of the hurricane and flood—these things I know—I was there! . . . I am the Guard. * I have brought a more abundant, a fuller, a finer life to our youth. * Wherever a strong arm and valiant spirit must defend the Nation, in peace or war, wherever a child cries, or a woman weeps in time of disaster, there I stand . . . I am the Guard. * For three centuries a soldier in war, a civilian in peace—of security and honor, I am the custodian, now and forever . . . I am the Guard.

